FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 138 *18 July 1978*

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856-B-8 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-138

FBIS-SOV-78-138
Tuesday
18 July 1978
Vol III No 138

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

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GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM TALKS WITH VANCE

LD141446Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, returned to Moscow today from Geneva. At Vnukovo Airport he was met by Andropov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials. The welcoming party also included Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador in the USSR.

U.S. MUST TAKE PRACTICAL STEPS TO REBUFF SALT FOES

LD181021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "After the Talks"]

[Text] Geneva, 14 July--As has already been reported, talks have taken place here between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and C. Vance, U.S. secretary of state. The in-depth exchange of opinions touched upon a number of questions of interest to both states, the main focus of attention being the preparation of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The Geneva meeting--and this is reflected in the numerous reactions published today by leading Western press--confirms the world public's deep interest in the talks, which have become the forward boundary of the struggle to halt the arms race and reduce the threat of mass extermination of people by nuclear weapons. The papers single out A.A. Gromyko's press conference statement that the exchange of opinions on questions of preparing a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement was useful and provides a basis for bringing the sides' positions closer on the remaining outstanding questions. Commentators also note the Soviet minister's words to the effect that the USSR advocates improvement of relations with the United States and that the desire to improve these relations must be mutual.

The path taken for several years at the talks by the Soviet Union and the United States is marked by such significant practical milestones as the treaty limiting ABM systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures to Limit Strategic Offensive Arms. The Vladivostok accord reached in 1974 created the possibility of further substantial limitations of strategic offensive arms. It should be remembered that at that time both partners in the talks believed that the completion of the elaboration of an agreement the following year was a realistic prospect.

However, as is known, obstacles soon began to appear in the path of the talks. The American administration, very conscious of the circles advocating an unbridled nuclear missile arms race, placed on the negotiating table new demand after new demand aimed at acquiring one-sided advantages in the United States' favor. Moreover, there were repeated attempts to "link" the fate of the agreement to other political problems, which were resolutely rebuffed by the Soviet side.

It took time and a great deal of effort to get the talks back into the groove of the Vladivostok accord and to reach the point where a more realistic and balanced line was discernible in Washington's approach.

However, there are still forces in the United States that want to hinder and totally wreck a strategic arms limitation accord. And if the U.S. administration really does want to reach an agreement then, as certain press organs note, it must rebuff the advocates of the nuclear arms race and not go along with their shortsighted policy. Then, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, it would be "possible by mutual efforts, on the basis of reasonable and realistic compromise to complete the elaboration of an agreement which would take into fair consideration both powers' security interests".

The Geneva meeting was a further confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union, for its part, is doing everything necessary to settle the remaining open questions. As soon as the agreement that is being prepared has been concluded, it will be ready to continue talks which should lead to a substantial reduction in strategic offensive arms levels and further limitation of their qualitative improvement, on the basis, naturally, of the principle of the sides' undiminished [odinakovyy] security and taking into due account all related factors.

This position, confirmed by the Soviet Union at the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, meets with widespread support among the international public. The peoples are waiting for the United States to take practical steps in the disarmament sphere and they are waiting for the American leaders' statements of their devotion to the cause of peace to be put into practice.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS IN GENEVA

Opening of Session

LD171531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "Urgent Present-Day Tasks"]

[Text] Geneva, 12 July--The Disarmament Committee's summer session has begun work in the Palais des Nations. Its delegates assembled in Geneva shortly after the UN General Assembly special session, which was a landmark in the struggle for disarmament, and adopted a number of important recommendations designed to promote the ending of the arms race.

The first plenary session at Geneva reflected the world community states' heightened interest in concrete implementation of disarmament measures. The delegates focused attention on Soviet initiatives--from the proposals on halting the production of nuclear weapons, the gradual reduction and subsequent complete elimination of weapons stockpiles to the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

The session was addressed by the Soviet representative V.I. Likhachev. He covered in depth the problem of nuclear disarmament, stressing the importance of unswerving observance of the Nonproliferation Treaty which would establish a firm barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons across the planet. The Soviet Union, the Soviet delegate noted, is prepared to consider the wishes of nonnuclear states regarding the strengthening of guarantees of their security.

The Soviet representative noted the need for the speediest completion of current talks on disarmament questions, including the talks on strategic offensive arms limitation and on the comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The first plenary session was also addressed by the U.S. representative, A. Fisher.

Favorable Atmosphere

LD171443Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent K. Perevoshchikov dispatch: "Disarmament--The Will of Mankind"]

[Text] Geneva--The summer session of the Disarmament Committee has begun its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations. It has been convened in the favorable atmosphere created by the recently ended UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Some 149 states participated in the work of the special session. The final document it approved outlines the tasks to be resolved in the sphere of disarmament. It also formulates the specific tasks confronting the Disarmament Committee. These are the speediest and successful conclusion of the current talks and concentration of chief attention on nuclear weapons in order to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race and to avert the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

Addressing this committee session's opening, the Soviet Union's representative V.I. Likhachev declared that the Soviet side intends to make energetic efforts to fulfill the said tasks. He emphasized that the Soviet Union advanced a wide range of initiatives embracing all the chief aspects of disarmament problems at the UN special session.

Speaking of a specific program for further ending the quantitative and qualitative growth in the arms and armed forces of states possessing great military potential, the Soviet Union's representative declared that military arsenals consist of different components. Therefore the Soviet Union has in mind the following measures: ending the nuclear weapons production in all forms; ending the production of and banning all other types of mass destruction weapons; ending the creation of new types of conventional arms with great destructive force; renouncing enlarging the armies and increasing the conventional arms of powers which are permanent members of the Security Council, as well as countries linked to them by military agreements. Since the main danger stems from the growing nuclear arms race, priority should be given to ending nuclear weapon production so as to later proceed to the gradual reduction of their stocks, right down to their total liquidation.

It is known that many obstacles lie in the path of disarmament. Not all nuclear states have expressed their intention to subscribe to existing treaties on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in three environments and on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. All these difficulties--both objective and artificial--must be surmounted by everyone engaged in the problems of disarmament.

SOVIET, AMERICAN, BRITISH DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD141834Y Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 14, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain met here today at the current talks on drawing up a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests.

BONN SUMMIT UNABLE TO PREVENT CAPITALIST 'ECONOMIC ANARCHY'

LD172210Y Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 17, TASS--The heads of state and government of seven leading industrial Western countries today left the Schaumburg Palace in Bonn. The final communique on their two-day conference is nothing but a general "declaration of intent" which indicates the inability of capitalist states to resolve their contradictions, overcome the protracted economic crisis and prevent the capitalist world from slipping down into universal economic anarchy, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR puts it.

At the Bonn conference, just as at the three previous summits of this kind--at Rambouillet, in Puerto Rico and in London, the communique uttered nothing but general talk about the need for measures to curb inflation, whose growth rates in some countries fluctuates between 2.5 and 16 per cent.

Good wishes were all that came from the leaders of the seven countries also when examining one of the most acute questions--the problem of unemployment. With more than 17 million jobless in 24 main capitalist countries, the measures to reduce unemployment as outlined in the communique, observers point out, will hardly produce positive results.

This summit once again demonstrated, notes L'HUMANITE, the utter failure of the "seven's" efforts to find a way out of the impasse. Despite the promises to coordinate measures for overcoming economic stagnation, each participant in the conference, stresses the paper, keeps trying to get concessions from the others, while unwilling to make any itself. Observers note that the scramble for markets has sharpened, as manifested, in particular, in the USA's reluctance to give any definite promises or impose concrete limits on oil imports, which is seen by West European countries, grappling in the stream of devalued American dollars, as one of the crucial causes of the monetary upheaval.

The same is indicated by unsuccessful attempts to pressure Japan and to put up a barrier in the path of Japanese exports to West European countries and the U.S.

The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL writes that "in the struggle against such ills as unemployment, inflation, monetary confusion and a slump in production, so far not a single step forward has been made." This is vividly testified by the results of the Bonn summit.

French, FRG Reaction

LD171416Y Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 17, TASS--A two-day meeting of the leaders of seven principal capitalist states--the USA, Britain, FRG, France, Japan, Italy and Canada--is closing here tonight. It is for the fourth time in recent years that they are making an attempt to find a way to resolve a protracted economic crisis, serious monetary and financial difficulties and check the growth of unemployment and inflation and to ease somehow the "trade war" between the USA, its European Common Market partners, and Japan.

The Bonn conference brought out sharp disagreements between its participants. "Their interests are vastly different or even diametrically opposite," says the newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG. "Everyone tries to get concessions from others while not wishing to make the concessions himself," writes the French L'HUMANITE.

Political observers and the press are very pessimistic about the chances of this conference producing any concrete results, except for declarations of good intentions.

'Tokyo Round'

LD142208Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

"The mountain has brought forth a mouse," writes the Swiss newspaper LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE assessing the results of the meeting at the level of ministers and ambassadors of the countries-participants in the so-called "Tokyo round"--multilateral talks on liberalization of international trade, which have been held since 1973 within the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) framework.

The four-day marathon meeting, including sleepless nights, has failed to produce any practical results: Contrary to the intention proclaimed in advance by representatives of the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community, the delegates to the meeting failed to draw up a global project for a political settlement, which was to be submitted for consideration and approval to the summit meeting of the world's biggest capitalist states scheduled to be held in Bonn on July 16.

Instead of the agreement promised as a result of the marathon, the meeting produced only a lengthy joint communique listing numerous points on which there are serious differences.

If follows from the document that the deep-going intercapitalist differences aggravated by the present economic difficulties, the monetary upheavals, the toughening trade competition in the capitalist world prevented the participants in the talks from reaching agreement on a single of the main questions on the agenda. Thus, they failed to resolve the problem of a general cut of customs dues of industrial goods. No progress has been achieved either in the field of trade in farm products. Agreement has not been reached on measures to reduce non-tariff barriers. The communique does not even give the date for further continuing the talks on all of these issues.

The document was signed only by the industrially developed capitalist states, although it is known that the developing states make an overwhelming majority (77 out of 98) participants in the "Tokyo round." From the very start, in spite of all protests, these states were actually barred from meaningful participation in the talks and drawing up an agreement that would consider their interests.

WPC PRESIDIUM ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON WORLD SITUATION

Aggression, Disarmament

LD151313Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

["Appeal of Presidential Committee of World Council of Peace: The Need To Defend Accomplishments of Detente, To Prevent Recurrence of 'Cold War'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--Follows the text of an appeal of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace:

We feel profound concern and anxiety over the fate of detente which is threatened by a grave danger, caused by news plans of escalation of the arms race.

The recent time has been witnessing stepped up actions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism which provoke escalation of the arms race, recurrence in international relations of tough confrontation in the "cold war" spirit. This has found its concentrated expression in the decisions of the NATO Council's session, held in Washington in May this year, which was defiantly held at the time of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. The NATO Council adopted an unprecedented long-term program of an additional build-up of armaments.

These actions are a grave menace to the position changes in international relations, attained through the tireless actions of all peace forces. This is a challenge to the will of the peoples, the deliberate disregard for the efforts of the participants in the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the positive results of which open up new vistas for negotiations on ending the arms race and consolidating the process of relaxation of international tension.

Despite mass protests of the world public, the militarist forces have not given up the intentions to start the production and deployment of the neutron weapon. It is their guilt that there is no headway in the negotiations aimed at ensuring detente in the military sphere.

The actions of the forces of imperialism, racism and apartheid, directed against the national liberation movements, against sovereignty and free development of independent states, are becoming more menacing in their character. In this connection, particularly dangerous are the attempts of a number of countries to broaden the geographical sphere of the use of the NATO military machine.

The forces coming out against detente cover up their actions by propaganda campaigns, arranged internationally and aimed at fanning up hostility and mistrust between peoples of different countries.

The World Council of Peace draws the attention of all the peace forces to the gravity of the shaping situation. The World Council of Peace urges to defend the accomplishments of detente and to prevent a recurrence of "cold war"--to ensure a steady, progressive advance forward to a durable peace and international security. [TASS uses double-spacing for preceding paragraph]

For this it is necessary, above all, to do the utmost to see to it that those who are shaping the foreign policy line of states should heed the will of the peoples and give up lans of having another twist in the arms spiral.

It is necessary to see to it that they should respect every people's right to determine independently the way of development of their countries.

Disarmament is the decisive condition for preventing a world nuclear war. Disarmament is essentially necessary also for solution of acute socio-economic problems facing the peoples of many countries.

The peace forces are able to effectively influence the state of affairs in the world. For this, it is necessary to act jointly, comprehensively expanding and strengthening cooperation and mutual assistance in the noble cause of ensuring universal peace and security of all peoples.

The World Council of Peace reaffirms its readiness for cooperation in attaining these aims with all political forces, mass movements and non-governmental organizations.

We appeal to the working people, the women, the youth, the intellectuals--all who cherish peace and progress: Let's all together stop the arms race!

All together--prevent the production of the neutron weapon, attain nuclear disarmament!

All together--attain a ban on new types of weapons of mass destruction!

All together--ensure practical implementation of the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament!

All together--attain the earliest convocation of a world conference on disarmamemt which is bound to take concrete measures towards attainment of universal and complete disarmament!

All together--bar the road to new colonial adventures, attain the final deliverance of the peoples from the racist regimes and vestiges of colonialism, from all forms of imperialist interference and oppression!

All together--attain establishment of fair international economic relations; create conditions for an accelerated development of young independent states!

The cause of peace, detente, disarmament, national liberation and development is the common vital matter of all peoples. Let's spare no effort and energy for the sake of its victory.

Moscow, July 14, 1978

Cyprus 'Tragedy'

LD132130Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--The Presidium of the World Peace Council, now in session in Moscow, has resolutely condemned imperialism as bearing the chief responsibility for the tragedy of Cyprus. The adopted resolution expresses solidarity with the Cypriot people in their struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island's territory, for full demilitarisation and disarmament in Cyprus; for the return of both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots to their homes. The resolution stressed the necessity of strict observance and respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus. The Presidium of the World Peace Council has called on all the peace and freedom-loving forces of the world to step up their efforts in order to put an end to the NATO conspiracy against Cyprus and to call for convening an international conference under U.N. aegis in order to implement the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus.

Democratic Progress in Chile

LD141912Y Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The world public demands an end to the terror, and restoration of freedom in Chile, states the resolution on the situation in Chile adopted by the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council (WPC). The session continues in Moscow.

The resolution stresses that since the fascist coup d'etat in Chile the democratic forces "have scored important victories". Today, the voice of the Chilean people is growing louder and louder while the fascist junta is getting weaker from day to day. On May 1, thousands of Chilean workers emerged into the streets demanding respect for their rights and an end to the tyranny.

The resolution of the Presidium of the WPC points out that nothing is known about the fates of 2,500 people arrested by DINA. Pinochet refuses to divulge their whereabouts. The world public demands truthful and precise information about the missing political prisoners. The session participants called for a further international isolation of the fascist junta in the diplomatic, commercial and financial fields. They resolutely supported the initiative of a number of prominent Chilean figures to convene a world conference of solidarity with Chile in Madrid in November 1978.

Korean Reunification

LD141916Y Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--All the national committees, organisations and public shall make every effort in support of the principles and proposals for the reunification of Korea put forward by the KDPR Government, and demand immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops and liquidation of military equipment in South Korea's territory, demand restoration of all the lawful democratic rights of the people of South Korea, says the resolution on Korea adopted at the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council being currently held in Moscow. The stationing of thousands of U.S. soldiers, the stockpiling of all types of death-carrying weapons on South Korea, including nuclear weapons, as well as the systematic propaganda of the theory of "two Koreas" are directed at frustrating all efforts for the reunification of Korea as well as at turning South Korea into a permanent military base of the United States. All this is a threat to peace and security in Asia, says the resolution.

Latin American Solidarity

LD141330Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The Presidium of the World Council of Peace has called on all democratic and progressive forces of peace champions to expand forms of solidarity in support of the struggle by the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. The session of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace, that adopted this appeal, is in progress in Moscow.

"This solidarity should become a component part of the world-wide struggle to strengthen detente and consolidate peace. Such measures should cement the fraternal unity of the peoples of the American Continent," the participants in the session said in the adopted document.

WPC Anniversary Program

LD142040Y Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council examined within the framework of the session held in Moscow the program of preparations for the 30th anniversary of the World Peace Council.

The main aim of the celebrations to mark the significant date (November 1980), says the report of the Presidential Committee is that the peace committees should more vigorously resolve the tasks facing them: draw fresh forces into the movement and ensure their joining in the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament and international solidarity.

Simultaneously with the main jubilee, it is planned to celebrate widely the 30th anniversary of the World Congress of Workers in Culture in the Polish city of Wroclaw (August 1978) and the World Peace Congress in Paris and Prague (April 1979), the 80th birth anniversary of Frederic Joliot Curie--in March 1980.

WPC Session Ends

LD142140Y Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The four-day session of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace rounded off its work here by adopting an appeal from representatives of more than eighty countries of the world to broad progressive public circles to strengthen cohesion and united actions.

It is necessary to strive for the ending of the arms race, to strive for general disarmament, prohibition of both the tradition and new types of armaments, in particular the neutron bomb, the appeal says.

The participants of the meeting in Moscow expressed full support to the decisions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, condemned resolutely the program of further armaments escalation, adopted by the Washington session of the NATO Council.

Along with problems of disarmament, the session of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace discussed ways of stepping up the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East, in Africa, in Southeast Asia, in Latin America and in other regions.

"The resolution, displayed by representatives of the peace-loving forces of our planet, warrants the belief that the cause of safeguarding peace is in reliable hands," it was stated at the final meeting of the session by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace. The views of all the speakers that addressed the session, he said, were unanimous: "the political detente must be supplemented by military relaxation. Only in this case will it be possible not only to safeguard, but to consolidate peace."

"The ardent desire for peace, manifested by representatives of various political and public movements, is particularly important now that imperialism and the forces of reaction are persistently striving to return international relations to the days of 'cold war'" it was stressed by Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, vice chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. "The Soviet people, he noted, are prepared to go on expanding cooperation with all those who are fighting for peace, democracy and social progress."

A regular session of the World Council of Peace will be held in Varna, Bulgaria, in September, 1980.

WFTU, PDRY TU ORGANIZATION MEET IN PRAGUE

LD150806Y Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 14, TASS--A joint communique has been issued here on the meeting in the Czechoslovak capital between a delegation of the General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] led by Chairman of the organisation's Executive Committee Mihdi Abdallah Said and the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions led by WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino.

The trade union delegation of Democratic Yemen informed the WFTU Secretariat about the developments in its country after the failure of the counter-revolutionary attempts by adventurist and opportunist elements, which acted jointly with imperialism and the forces of Arab reaction with the aim of liquidating progressive and democratic revolutionary transformations carried out by the workers and the whole people of the PDRY under the leadership of the United Political Organization National Front.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the unanimous support given to Democratic Yemen by all the progressive forces of the world. At the same time, they expressed their concern and indignation over the decision by the Council of the League of Arab States to freeze economic and political relations with the PDRY. This action is a serious precedent, which may be detrimental to the unity of the Arab peoples. This decision is the more intolerable as the PDRY was not even given an opportunity to express its point of view.

The WFTU again declared its active solidarity with the workers and the entire people of Democratic Yemen and its trade union confederation. The WFTU decided to examine jointly with the General Confederation of Workers of the PDRY the possibility of sponsoring in the near future of an international trade union conference of solidarity with the workers and the entire people of Democratic Yemen.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talk held, in the course of which they reaffirmed their loyalty to the spirit of international working class solidarity and the struggle for the unity of the world trade union movement--an earnest of the triumph of the forces of progress over the intrigues of reaction and imperialism.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES UNESCO SESSION ON MASS INFORMATION

LD141204Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 14, TASS--A regular session of the International Commission, set up on the initiative of UNESCO, was devoted to the role and tasks of the mass media in the world of today and to the prospects of developing cooperation in the field of communications. Attending the session, held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, were prominent public figures, senior newspapers, radio and television officials, and prominent journalists from sixteen countries.

The chairman of the commission, holder of the Lenin International Peace Prize and Nobel Prize Sean McBride (Ireland), stressed that rapid scientific-technical progress in recent decades has still further raised the importance of communications in society's social and spiritual life and set new serious tasks to news agencies, the press, radio and television of all countries.

Tunisia's State Secretary for Information Mustapha Msmoudi criticizes the preservation of survivals of colonialism in the information policy of Western powers. He was supported by representatives of Nigeria, India, Indonesia and other participants in the session.

Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed the justness of the demands for the decolonization of information. He urged greater cooperation between the young developing countries and socialist states in the field of mass information and said that information should serve the lofty aims of detente and development of international understanding.

The commission discussed in detail the theses of the report that will be submitted to UNESCO member-countries and then to the 20th session of the general conference of this international organization.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE CONFIRMS TRUTH OF YOUNG'S REMARKS

LD171451Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua Washington dispatch: "Scandal Grows"]

[Text] The scandal caused by the statement that Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, made in an interview with the French newspaper LE MATIN is growing. As IZVESTIYA readers already know Young admitted that "hundreds, may be thousands, of political prisoners" are languishing in U.S. prisons. This admission--which, incidentally, contains nothing new or sensational--has nevertheless had the effect of an exploding bomb in Washington. There are two reasons for this: first, the timing of the statement and second, the figure of the man who made it. The time Young chose for his revelations was extremely unsuitable for Washington since it coincided with the massive anti-Soviet campaign being conducted under the hypocritical slogan of "the defense of human rights." And the author of these revelations is not some dissident but a member of J. Carter's Cabinet.

The administration did everything it could to repudiate the frank-speaking Young and take him severely to task. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell stated that "this specific statement by Young does not reflect the administration's policy." And how! As all the American newspapers report, the first reaction from Secretary of State Vance, who was in Geneva the day LE MATIN was published, was "unprintable." Vance then invited Young to lunch, during which, in the words of the same newspapers, he severely rebuked his guest on behalf of the U.S. President. Dismay and dissatisfaction also reigned among the entourage of President Carter himself, who had arrived in Bonn for the economic conference of the leaders of the seven most developed capitalist countries. The hawks on Capitol Hill immediately joined in persecuting Young. Senator Goldwater, for example, called Young "a liar" and demanded his resignation. He was supported by Senator Bartlett, who noted in part that Young's statement undermines the United States' efforts to organize world public opinion against the Soviet Union, which is allegedly violating the Helsinki agreements. On the instructions of Senate Majority Leader Byrd, who stressed that Young has "undermined the President," Goldwater "familiarized" his colleagues with "the Young affair."

Under this strong pressure Young attempted to soften the impression given by his admission. He stated, in part, that his statements had been "taken out of context." However, words are not like sparrows--once they have taken wing you can't catch them again. Although Young agreed to retract, he has not been able to cancel out the truth he told, pacify the hawks lusting for his blood or stop the political scandal raging in Washington.

From the House of Representatives Press Gallery yesterday I witnessed what has been christened here something "not far short of a lynching." Congressman McDonald from Georgia, who makes no secret of his membership in the quasifascist John Birch Society, demanded impeachment proceedings against Young, equating his statements on political prisoners in U.S. jails with the most serious crimes. A short time later McDonald stated that Young is helping "the forces of totalitarianism" and condescendingly referred to the Wilmington ten as "outright agitators and criminals of the first order."

Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill "advised" Young to "hold his tongue." (But what about freedom of speech?) Finally, one congressman demanded Young's resignation to applause from rightists. Nevertheless, the impeachment proposal, which under these circumstances would be tantamount to degradation [razzhalovaniye], was rejected by a vote of 293 to 82. However, as McDonald meaningfully stated, although the first impeachment attempt received just 10 votes, this time there were eight times as many.

But the significance of yesterday's debate in the House of Representatives was not limited to this. Against the wishes of congressional leaders, it confirmed the correctness of Young's words about the presence of political prisoners in U.S. jails. Thus, Representative Fortney Stark stated that the fate of the Wilmington ten in North Carolina confirms the correctness of Young's words. "There will be more and more black prisoners in our jails," Stark added, "because we have proven to be politically bankrupt and unable to insure work and education for them."

Commenting on the debate on the "Young affair" in the House of Representatives, Congressman Dellums described the impeachment call as "insane and absurd." Dellums stated that "of course there are political prisoners in U.S. jails," and cited 16 examples that have received broad international publicity. Finally, Congressman Mitchell, who also confirmed the presence of political prisoners in U.S. jails, called the attempt to impeach Young "Ku Klux Klan style thinking on Capitol Hill."

The scandal linked with the "Young affair" shows once again that this "way of thinking" is being backed up by a corresponding way of acting in the United States.

CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN 'PURELY POLITICAL'

William Raspberry Quoted

LD172208Y Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

["Exposing a Hypocritical Campaign"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, July 17, TASS--More and more Americans are beginning to realise that the U.S. ruling circles have unleashed a strident propaganda campaign "in defence" of human rights, guided by anything except the lofty ideals of humaneness and democracy, by purely political considerations, the aim of which is to distract the attention of world public opinion from the gross trampling on human rights in the United States itself.

For several weeks now, writes Washington POST commentator William Raspberry, members of the administration look as gloomy as can be, because Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, Aleksandr Ginzburg and other Soviet "dissidents" stood trial--Ginzburg charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, Shcharanskiy with spying.

State Department and White House officials, writes the commentator, speak in sinister tones about "a revision of relations" with the Soviet Union. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are threatened. A diplomatic storm can be strongly felt in the air--and all because two Russians faced the court for violating Soviet laws. Meanwhile, the priest Ben Chavis, one of the Wilmington ten, condemned on a charge directly linked with their struggle for civil rights, [is] still languishing in the North Carolina jail in these United States. Not individuals, but millions of Americans believe that the true reason for indicting the ten was their active human rights struggle. Yet, the Carter administration, so indignant over the possible injustice in regard to Shcharanskiy, keeps silent about the crying injustice in regard to Chavis and others.

When President Carter was asked about this widely known case, the Washington POST writes, found by international organisations to be an example of human rights violation, he replied that he was ignorant of its details and, moreover, believed that it belonged to the jurisdiction of the state. He said he opposes unjust imprisonment. But who, then, will publicly express himself in favour of unjust indictment?

As to ignorance of the details, it is believed here that Carter could have learned about Chavis at least as much as about Shcharanskiy--provided he wished to. His silence over the case of the Wilmington ten is explained away by the fact that, as President, he cannot interfere in a trial under the jurisdiction of North Carolina. It is logical to assume that an American President hardly has less influence on the North Carolina judicial system, than on the Soviet.

Sincerity Questioned

LD171246Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. The week of 9 July, which saw the trials of Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg, produced enough events all connected to the trials to keep a discussion going for months. To me it provides for questions big and small which all call for answers without which there really cannot be comprehension of what happened. Here, then, are just some of those questions:

In view of Andrew Young's factual statement about there being hundreds, if not thousands, of political prisoners in the United States, is it really possible to believe in the sincerity of the U.S. administration and its Congress when they voice concern about human rights in the USSR? Is it possible to really care about human rights in general, without caring about them at home? Also, considering the almost hysterical reaction to Young's remarks in Washington, is it wrong to conclude he spoke truth? After all, there is nothing more infuriating than someone saying "hey, the emperor is naked," especially when the ruler and his court knew this all the time and tried to hide it.

Then another question: Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg both admitted they received funds from abroad--in other words, they were being paid by foreign sources. So I ask, is it logical to believe in this day and age that those sources are truly true and proper? Or might we not surmise that someone has a vested interest in creating political unrest in the Soviet Union or at least stimulating the activities of a few individuals and then magnifying them to the stature of political unrest? If this were the case, it certainly wouldn't be a first, would it?

Another question: If you learned of a group of Americans--four or five people, say--who were being financed in their anti-American activities by communist sources abroad, how would you feel about them? And how long do you think they would be left around to carry on? And even if the law found it difficult to cope with them from a purely juridical viewpoint, how long would it take for them to be mysteriously gunned down?

And a couple of moral questions: How come it's o.k. for the Senate to vote for awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to the Helsinki monitors? How come it's perfectly o.k. for Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg to be paid off from abroad and keep on working against their own country? How come a serious court of law is not even deemed worthy of consideration, as in the case of the courts that sentenced Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg, while a lady who is nobody's wife but claims to be Shcharanskiy's, who's not even recognized by the man she claims is her husband, is credible enough to be received by the U.S. secretary of state, to talk to the first lady and to the President's mother?

When you add all those questions up, you get one big question--kind of: Hey, what's going on? Does anybody care to answer it?

CONGRESSMEN MAKE STATEMENTS ON U.S. POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD152323Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: The trampling of Americans' civil rights and political repressions have become an integral feature of life in the United States. This is evidenced by the statements of a number of prominent U.S. congressmen.

Representative J. Conyers, speaking in Congress, stated that it has long been known that there are political prisoners in the United States, including the Wilmington ten. Moreover, tens of thousands of black and poor Americans who are in prison, can be described as such.

Another congressman, W. Clay, pointed out that there really are political prisoners in the United States, thousands of them. They have existed in the United States in the past, they exist now and in all probability they will always exist. What are the Chicago seven, Wilmington ten and Pendleton fourteen if not political prisoners? The list is endless.

We should not forget, said Congressman C. Rangel, continuing in this line of thought, the persecutions suffered by the members of the civil rights movement in the United States. Dr Martin Luther King was repeatedly jailed. Rosa Parks was imprisoned just because she believed in the equality of rights of white and black Americans. Other leaders of the civil rights movement were also arrested for their political convictions, including Medgar and Charles Evers and Ralph Abernathy. C. Rangel recalled that during the Vietnam war anyone who spoke out against official policy was jailed. The trials of Daniel and Philip Berrigan, Dr Benjamin Spock and the Rev William Coffin were concrete examples of this policy. He stressed that such reprisals continue today as is evidenced by the case of the Wilmington ten, Charlotte three or the fate of the Indians at Wounded Knee.

I have met members of the Wilmington ten in prison in North Carolina, said P. Mitchell, chairman of the congressional black caucus. And I have no doubt that they are very real political prisoners. In another prison, P. Mitchell noted, I spoke to two young detainees. The name of one of them is Joe Wright. It was painful for me to talk to them, I was unbearably ashamed at the repressive political system which made them political prisoners.

No one can deny the fact, Congressman Diggs said in his speech, that there are political prisoners in the United States--people who oppose a political system that is powerless to guarantee equality and justice for all citizens of this country. The Wilmington ten, he said, are only one example that has become known, but in fact there are in U.S. prisons hundreds or even thousands whose fate has not yet reached the public, and whose stories have not once been reported by the media. We do not know how many are hidden away, like the Wilmington ten, in prisons throughout the country, on the basis of trumped up charges.

Millions of Americans have long been demanding, Diggs said, that President Carter's fight for human rights should begin at home, and not abroad.

READERS URGED TO APPEAL TO CARTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 23 June publishes on page 3 letters from readers protesting U.S. leaders' statements on violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and requesting the U.S. Government to do something about such violations in the United States.

Following these letters is a note which states that the editorial office of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA receives hundreds of such letters daily, with the readers asking how they can respond to the U.S. allegations. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA provides a "cut-out" postcard addressed to President Carter for readers to use. On one side is a form-letter in English script to the President, and on the other is a drawing of the New York skyline depicting the Statue of Liberty and the barred window of a prison cell. The text of the letter as published in English contains errors in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation:

"Mister President!

"Human rights that you speak so much about begin at home. We address You mister President an appeal to take concrete actions in your country, to denounce and stop the political trials of the american civil rights fighters.

"Adding our voice to the broad international campaign of solidarity with political prisoners in the US jails we are expecting from You mister President, decisive actions in defense of justice.

"We urge: freedom to the freedom fighters! ! !

Instructions on how to prepare the postcard for mailing follow a Russian-language version of the letter. The reader is told to paste the "cut-out" on an ordinary postcard with the letter on one side and the drawing on the other, to attach sufficient postage and to drop the postcard in a mailbox. The reader is advised that he may include his name and age.

SHCHARANSKIY'S 'WIFE' USED IN ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD171652Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 July--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes: Leading television and radio companies interview her. Pictures of her are published by the major Western newspapers, which lay claim to respectability and "objectivity." Meetings are arranged for her with prominent statesmen, including U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. U.S. Vice President W. Mondale himself intends to receive her...

So who is this? No, it is not a film star or a famous sportswoman who has established a world record. It is just a professional adventuress, an Israeli citizen, calling herself Avital Shcharanskaya for speculative purposes. To please those who are staging cheap propaganda stunts over A. Shcharanskiy, who has been convicted of spying and sentenced by a Soviet court, she makes herself out to be a grieving spouse...

The crude falseness of this trick has already been exposed. Let us recall the facts. It has been shown that there is no such person as Avital Shcharanskaya. This person is in fact Nataliya Shtiglits, who emigrated to Israel from the Soviet Union in 1973. According to the speculative propaganda version, at the same time that the Shcharanskiy family was allegedly "broken up," the "hero" of the present brouhaha, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, was living in Moscow with Litsiya Voronina and had no relationship with Nataliya Shtiglits. Having heard, however, that this woman had received an exit visa to Israel, A. Shcharanskiy tried to arrange an urgent "religious marriage" with her, in order to use this fact later to get an exit visa for himself on the pretext of a need to "reunite the family." For some reasons, however, A. Shcharanskiy declined to contract the marriage with Shtiglits in a synagogue. The marriage, therefore, did not take place, even according to Jewish customs and laws, let alone according to the laws relevant in the USSR.

The obvious flimsiness of the farce of a "religious wedding" was already clear when A. Shcharanskiy himself applied for an exit visa, using as his motive not his desire to be united with his pseudospouse N. Shtiglits, but his wish to visit his financee Lyubov Ershkovich, a student at Tel Aviv University. His own statement of 23 July, 1973, mentioned this. It should be noted that in none of the other subsequent official visa applications did A. Shcharanskiy ever refer to the mythical marriage with N. Shtiglits, realizing the absurdity of such references.

In the light of these facts, the present attempts by definite circles in the West to use this poorly disguised adventuress to achieve their black aims of creating another anti-Soviet campaign appear particularly unseemly. The efforts are in vain! The opponents of detente who are striving to use the trial of an unsuccessful spy to sow hostility toward the Soviet Union will not achieve their vile aims. In artificially stirring up filth, they themselves will get bogged down in it along with the adventuress whom they are manipulating.

U.S. SPECIAL SERVICES INTRIGUING AGAINST SOVIET UN AIDES

LD171021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[M. Mikhaylov article: "Confused Addresses"]

[Text] The United Nations, which has increased its membership threefold during its existence, now has 149 members. It is natural that under these conditions the role of the UN apparatus, both the headquarters in New York and also the European branch of this international organization in Geneva, has become more complex and responsible.

The activity of the UN Secretariat, which is housed in a glass skyscraper on the bank of the East River in New York, largely depends on the conditions created by the host country, that is, the United States. Unfortunately, they cannot always be called normal, still less--favorable. The UN missions of many states have made repeated protests to the U.S. authorities over the fact that the authorities do not properly insure their security and, in particular, take no action against the hostile hooligan actions of various reactionary U.S. organizations. Doubts have even been expressed as to the advisability of retaining the UN headquarters on U.S. territory. Official U.S. authorities have endeavored to dispel these doubts, and their representatives have apologized for particular incidents and given assurances that they will do everything necessary to improve the situation.

The facts, however, indicate something else. The climate in which the United Nations operates is not improving but deteriorating. And this is happening at the UN headquarters itself. Not only that but U.S. citizens hold an inordinately large number of posts in the UN Secretariat, and not all of them perform their apparent jobs. The U.S. special services have chosen the headquarters of this international organization as an arena for their dirty provocative actions and intrigues against UN employees who are citizens of other states. In particular, a slander campaign against Soviet UN employees has long been underway and is even growing. Responsible UN employee G. Dneprovskiy has now become the target of this campaign, which is plainly inspired by the U.S. special services.

Some people in the United States have obviously confused their role. The United States is the UN host country and only that. It must again be remembered that hospitality in one thing, while lording it is something quite different, particularly by U.S. agencies which have compromised themselves both at home and abroad.

Incidentally, concerning foreign branches, particularly Geneva: A U.S. scenario, undeniably authored by the U.S. special services, is also being played out there, at the United Nations' European branch. They have organized a provocative slander campaign against G. Dneprovskiy, in New York and in Geneva against Lobatchev, Soviet responsible employee at the UN European headquarters. It goes without saying that the provocation on tne shore of Lake Geneva is just as groundless as that on the Bank of the East River.

None of this is in the UN's interests and does not contribute to the normal functioning of the leadership of its Secretariat in New York or of the European branch in Geneva. It is time to understand this and to draw the appropriate conclusions.

INTELLIGENCE REORGANIZATION GIVES CIA FREE HAND

LD161736Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A propaganda campaign around the so-called reform of the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. special services has recently been gathering momentum in the United States. Our commentator Igor Gayevskiy writes:

In front of the main entrance to the building where the CIA offices are located is a statue to Nathan Hale. Here, at Langley, homage is paid to him as the first American spy. At the same time he might also be the personification of the first American fiasco in the realm of espionage activity. As historical sources have stated, the reckless Hale concealed secret documents in his shoe, and when he was captured his secrets were easily discovered.

Today, 200 years later, special U.S. agencies are equipped with all sorts of equipment ranging from spy planes and satellites to miniature recorders. Despite everything, the new equipment has not prevented scandals caused by the exposure of the performances and activities of the U.S. intelligence services. Many of their subversive operations have also ended in disaster. Carefully concealed secrets have been exposed. This has shattered the romantic halo around the special services, which arose over a period of decades.

They appeared in their real form--as organizers of political murders, counterrevolutionary coups, the bribing of foreign journalists, ideological subversive activities as well as surveillance of millions of U.S. citizens, which is against the law. In this atmosphere, official Washington circles and the American mass media embarked upon a campaign to rehabilitate the CIA, this cloak and dagger department.

The so-called reform of intelligence agencies, which allegedly puts a stop to past crude operations, is also included in this noisy campaign. What is the essence of Washington's official policy, as expressed in an executive order by President James Carter, concerning reorganization of intelligence services and in the Senate bill on intelligence reform?

The authors of both documents put in long hours to conceal their true essence and aims. Secret operations are now officialy termed special activities. However, the old, indiscriminate CIA tactics are, in reality, to be found under this new name.

Trying to deny this, Washington's propaganda lays particular emphasis on the fact that, allegedly, the CIA has now been forbidden to assassinate foreign officials. What an abysmally low starting point for political activity when a ban on political gangsterism against leaders of foreign states is elevated to the rank of the highest nobility.

It is also noteworthy that this ban, like other bans, has been qualified by a number of stipulations and exceptions. For instance the ban on organizing coups applies only to official personnel, whereas no limits have been placed on actions against social activists and generally all persons not to Washington's liking.

The so-called limitations on overthrowing foreign governments are of the very same fictitious nature. It would seem that all CIA actions aimed at overthrowing the existing authorities should be categorically banned. Both the UN Charter and the final act of the CSCE signed by the U.S. President require this. In reality, Washington actually legalizes the brutal U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign states. The Senate act refers only to a ban on so-called democratic governments. Naturally enough, the decision to put a given state in the proper category, will be made in Washington. Thus, subversive CIA actions in countries which the United States will not deign to recognize as democratic are being given a legal stamp of approval.

They include several dozen sovereign countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Senate act includes yet another important limitation: Only the overthrow of governments by force is banned. This means that the U.S. special services can now plot political machinations without hindrance in any country in the world.

Official approval is also given to such CIA operations as planting terrorists and agents of subversion in foreign countries, transport of troops and commando units to them, as well as formation and transfer of mercenary gangs and similar para-military operations.

The President of the United States was empowered to organize these operations without any time-limit. The only limitation imposed by the Senate act is the injunction to notify the Intelligence Committee within 2 days of the beginning of a given operation.

Such are the principal points of the executive order of President James Carter and the 1978 Senate act concerning the reorganization and reform of intelligence services. As a matter of fact both these documents are meant to provide CIA and other American special services with a legal basis for implementation and development of criminal subversive action against progressive democratic forces, against sovereign states and against the policy of detente and peace.

CONGRESS INCLINED TO BACK HAWKS ON MILITARY SPENDING

LD171301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Rusakov dispatch: "Acting To Please the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] New York--The U.S. Senate has approved a bill on appropriations for the purchase of arms and for military research to the tune of more than $36 billion in fiscal 1979. Only two senators said "no." Following the House of Representatives, the Senate has even outdone the administration by insisting on the construction of a costly nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, which the White House had almost decided to sacrifice as a symbol of the fulfillment of its promises to cut military spending. Nor has one senator been successful in his attempt to remove the E-18 from the long list of new arms. Its production will enable the military-industrial complex to pocket $12-15 billion in the eighties.

As the New York TIMES points out, "for Pentagon officials the lack of a serious Senate debate clearly shows that Congress is not inclined to cut military spending. On the contrary, the desire to spend more is apparent in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The lobby of the military-industrial complex is rubbing its hands with glee: At last the panic statements about the U.S.-Soviet "military gap" are once again being taken at face value on Capitol Hill, as in the cold war years. Summing up the debate over the new arms program, Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, referred to U.S. newspapers as a source of "concern regarding the intensions" of the Soviet Union. And yet the newspapers, as is known, feed primarily on the news fodder provided by the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA.

The tendency to return to the "position of strength" policy--a tendency now manifesting itself in the policy of the present U.S. administration--is, in the final analysis, making headway in Congress, where there is already a strong "hawkish" nucleus, which is connected with the military industry and has never resigned itself to the policy of detente and the efforts to limit strategic arms.

The escalation of the anti-Soviet ballyhoo is alarming sober-minded forces on Capitol Hill. Urging the administration to show a sense of responsibility and an understanding of how important it is to curb the nuclear arms race and to conclude the SALT agreement, Senator Mathias writes in the New York TIMES: "The majority of Americans advocate the continuation of efforts to avert nuclear war." Those who determine U.S. policy ought to show regard for the opinion of their people.

GOP'S TAX CUT ELECTION PLATFORM WILL HIT SOCIAL PROGRAMS

LD171153Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Which Way Out?"]

[Text] Washington, 11 July--Outlining the strategy for the election campaign which has begun here, the Republican Party National Committee stated that the main direction of the attack on the positions of the Democratic opposition would be the state of the country's economy, and that the central point of the breakthrough would be a demand for tax cuts.

National Committee Chairman William Brock announced that the party will mount a propaganda campaign in 12-18 major cities. On specially chartered jet aircraft a team of political "heavyweights," including ex-President G. Ford and his rival in the struggle for the Republican leadership, R. Reagan, will fly around the country dealing propagandist blows to the Democrats and publicizing the bill on a 1/3 income tax cut put forward by the Republicans in Congress.

It is no surprise that the party, which was forced out of the White House in 1976, has chosen the economy as its electoral battlefield. Growing inflation and mass unemployment, the dangerous symptoms of a new slump, are deeply alarming millions of Americans and are providing the Republicans with a good opportunity to profit from the failures of J. Carter's administration. It is no accident either that it was decided to use tax cut promises as the main electoral lure. Americans are literally groaning beneath the tax burden. But how do you cut taxes without affecting already dwindling social programs? Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats can answer this question.

"Proposition 13" is the name of the law which envisages a reduction in real estate taxes in California. Proposition 13, which was initiated by the most prosperous Californians, was adopted in spite of objections from Governor E. Brown and has been a political stone which has caused ripples throughout the country. Tax cuts are currently being advocated by the Republicans and by the Democrats, especially those who are up for reelection in November. But what about the financing of federal and local programs which comes out of tax revenues?

More than 3,500 local and municipal workers have recently lost their jobs. Education and poverty aid programs are in danger of cutbacks. Proposition 13 has benefited the prosperous and is placing an even heavier burden on the shoulders of poor Californians.

How do you cut taxes without aggravating the urban crisis, without increasing unemployment and without depriving poverty-stricken Americans of the pitiful crumbs of assistance? The Communist Party of the United States has the answer to this question--it is necessary to reduce the needlessly inflated military budget. The arms race, Marxist economist V. Perlo writes in the DAILY WORLD, is one of the chief reasons for the excessive taxes, for the rapid inflation and for many other economic ills in the United States.

"U.S. military appropriations have reached a record peacetime level," Perlo writes. "Appropriations for 1979 are up by an additional $10 billion, to $128 billion. The White House contemplates raising them in future years to $173 billion. However, according to the figures of the DPD Public Affairs Office, there are plans to increase the Pentagon's budget to $200 billion over a 4-year period."

In order to find the funds for the country's domestic programs, the commentator concludes, it is necessary to struggle for a new agreement on strategic arms limitation, for further disarmament measures and for detente and cooperation, not confrontation, with the socialist countries.

USSR FOOD INDUSTRY TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

LD141349Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Text] On 11 July a delegation of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union, headed by N.L. Matrosova, chairman of the trade union Central Committee, left by air on a return visit at the invitation of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen of North America.

BRIEFS

U.S.-USSR OCEAN EXPEDITION--The program for the second joint Soviet-American expedition to study tsunami waves in the open sea has been confirmed. The work is to be conducted within the framework of the international agreement on environmental protection. As our correspondent was informed, it is intended to study tsunami waves directly in their place of origin. Typhoons will also be studied as well as the interaction of the ocean and atmosphere and other important problems. The expedition will start in August-September. The work will be carried out from on board the flagship of the Sakhalin Hydrometeorological Service, the Valerian Uryvayev. The ship will study the zone of the Japanese and Marianas deep-water (?troughs) from Hokkaido to Guam. It is precisely these parts of the ocean that are thought to be the most seismically active. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD]

YEPISHEV LEAVES FOR BERLIN ON FRIENDLY VISIT

LD141355Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading Soviet Armed Forces political workers, headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left on 10 July for a friendly visit to Berlin at the invitation of Admiral W. Verner, deputy minister of defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was seen off at the airpot by Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Army General S.P. Vasyagin, Col Gen S.B. Bobylev and Adm V.M. Grishanov, members of military councils and chiefs of the directorates of the branches of the armed forces, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation was also seen off by Maj Gen G. Roter, military, naval and air force attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

Honecker-Yepishev Talk

LD171539Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Berlin, 12 July TASS--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has received a delegation of leading Soviet Armed Forces political workers headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

During friendly talks Honecker spoke of the great successes achieved by the working people and servicemen during the socialist competition which is taking place in the republic under the sign of the upcoming 30th anniversary of the formation of the worker-peasant state on German soil. He called the delegation's visit to the GDR an expression of the unity and cohesion between the SED and the CPSU. The exchange of the experience of leading party and political workers of the two fraternal armies, Honecker emphasized, will deepen fraternal cooperation and give a fresh boost to political work in the GDR National People's Army.

Army General A.A. Yepishev spoke of the great efforts of servicemen in the Soviet Army and Navy in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and insuring the high combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces in the interests of peace and security.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET SQUADRON TO VISIT POLAND

LD180624Y Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--A Soviet naval squadron consisting the cruiser October Revolution and two guard ships flying the flag of Vice Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Baltic Fleet, is to pay an official friendly visit to the port of Gdynia from July 20 to 24, it was announced here.

REFORGER MANEUVERS. BEEFING UP U.S. NATO FORCES HIT

LD171337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Vladimir Shelkov: "A Militarist Carousel"]

[Text] The date of NATO's major Reforger maneuver is drawing near, the Western press reports. They are held annually under the direct control of the Pentagon.

Last year 12,000 U.S. soldiers and 37,000 tons of freight, including tanks and artillery, were dispatched to West Europe to participate in the maneuvers. This year the NATO airlift across the Atlantic will be even bigger: The U.S. contingent's personnel alone will be increased by 2,000.

Reforger-78 is just part of an entire series of military exercises for all branches of the North Atlantic bloc countries' armed forces. In the space of 2.5 months the NATO strategists plan to play 30 militarist games involving ground forces, air forces and naval forces--200,000 servicemen in all, and corresponding modern combat equipment.

As in past years, preparation for the maneuvers is taking place under conditions of intensified false propaganda in the NATO countries about the "Soviet military threat."

The Pentagon is using the military maneuvers in order to further strengthen its positions in West Europe. It sees this as its forward bridgehead. It has been learned that the United States intends to send more military contingents to West Europe as well as to increase NATO-related military expenditure at least 5 percent. The Pentagon is pushing its allies into a further arms race in the interests of the NATO countries' military-industrial complexes. It is supplying its partners with the latest combat equipment produced by American firms and is expanding its network of bases on European soil. The other day the British Government granted permanent basing facilities at an airfield in the Cotswolds for U.S. air tankers.

By developing preparations in the same spirit as the militarist decisions taken at the May session of the NATO Council, the U.S. and the NATO military are continuing to pursue a dangerous course which contradicts the interests of the peoples and the cause of detente and peace.

SHELKOV RAPS REINFORCEMENT OF U.S. TROOPS IN FRG

DW161309Y Moscow in German to Germany 1110 GMT 16 Jul 78 DW

[Vladimir Shelkov commentary]

[Text] The schedule of U.S. President Carter's first official visit to the FRG was different from the usual international practice of top-level visits. More time was allotted to inspecting U.S. troops than to meetings with Bonn representatives. That is justly being considered as Washington's attempts to stress the special U.S. rights in the FRG. In view of the aggravating American-German contradictions, particularly regarding economic and monetary fields, the West German partners are being reminded who really has to say something at the Rhine.

In this connection one must note the permanent reinforcement of U.S. troops in the FRG. The core of the U.S. fighting power in West Europe, tne 7th Army, recently received 300 brand new Cobra helicopters. M-60 tanks are arriving there too.

Some F-111 wings, able to carry nuclear arms, will be stationed in West Europe. The Pentagon is also working out new plans for transporting troop reinforcements and arms to the FRG by water and by air in special situations. For that purpose the Military Air Command disposed of a special group of 234 C-141's and 70 C-5's. In addition, 72 F-15 fighter bombers have crossed the Atlantic and landed at West German airbases, where they will be permanently stationed.

In some FRG areas so many U.S. troops have been concentrated, it is as if these areas will become battlefields today or tomorrow. In the area between Kaiserslautern and Nuernberg 12 big U.S. garrisons have been stationed having a numerical strength of 225,000 men. In Ramstein the greatest U.S. airbase in West Europe is located with 20,000 men. This is just one of seven U.S. airbases on FRG territory.

It must be kept in mind that this enumeration could be considerably expanded. The date of the large NATO military maneuver Reforger is nearing. Last year 12,000 U.S. soldiers and 37,000 tons of military equipment, including tanks and artillery were airlifted over the Atlantic Ocean for participation in these maneuvers to Frankfurt/Main, Ramstein, Saarbruecken and Mannheim. This year troop and arms over the ocean will be increased. The U.S. contingent will amount to 14,000 men. U.S. troops will participate in military exercises in the territories of Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hesse, and other federal laender.

U.S. military activity in the FRG is contradicting the tendency toward progress that has emerged in the Vienna negotiations on reducing arms and troops in central Europe, a tendency that has been legitimately mentioned in connection with Soviet-West German negotiations during the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn in May. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries participating in the Vienna negotiations made the suggestion not to increase numerical troop strength in the reduction areas during the negotiations. The USSR stated that it will not reinforce its troops in central Europe by one single soldier or tank.

The adversaries of peace and detente in Europe, who place in the foreground the selfish interests of overseas super-monopolies, would like to achieve a situation where the Soviet and FRG peoples look at each other over the sight on a gun. The people's vital interests, however, cause the leading statesmen to draw conclusions from the most recent history and consolidate the peoples' efforts to live in peace and prevent another tragedy. To judge by their utterances, which were particularly numerous lately, realistically thinking politicians on the Rhine understand that the arms race does not guarantee FRG security. On the contrary, U.S. Armed Forces reinforcements on West German territory might only aggravate the political and military instability around the Federal Republic as well as within the country.

U.S. tanks and military convoys with U.S. infantry in these days not only block traffic on the FRG highways which are particularly crowded by the vacation season; upon a broader look one might say that the U.S. military activity slows down traffic in all of Europe which is proceeding from confrontation and the arms race to cooperation and lasting peace.

DEFENSE MINISTERS' TALKS SHOW RISING MONOPOLY COMPETITION

LD172119Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Lev Strzhizhovskiy commentary]

[Text] According to reports from London a 2-day meeting of defense ministers of Britain, the FRG and France has been held. The ministers discussed further plans to reequip NATO and to standardize weapons.

The military flywheel of NATO, international affairs journalist Lev Strzhizhovskiy notes, continues to gather speed. The ministers who met in London were carrying out the decision of the May session of the North Atlantic pact, which took place in London; it was there that the long-term program of new military allocations was confirmed. Now the ministers of the military have been discussing who will in fact get the money snatched from the peacetime provisions of the state budget; for nothing brings in as much profit for monopolies as military orders.

According to the British press, the ministers were able to agree only on production beginning of a new type of military helicopter. The other issues on the agenda, primarily the replacement of the British Jaguar and Harrier aircraft with a new fighter, caused a lively dispute between the participants.

As the meeting has shown, the competitive struggle between the military monopolies of the NATO member-countries becomes more acute as the military allocations increase. In first place, having pushed its fellows aside, is the West German military-industrial complex. Thus the Krans-Maffei firm has virtually monopolized the production of tanks; up until now its works have sent 4,500 Leopards to the armies of Norway, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Canada and Australia, and the new model, Leopard-2, is on its way. And what a tidbit another West German concern, Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm, which produces aircraft, has grabbed: At its works in southern Bavaria the multipurpose Tornado fighter, the BO-105 helicopter and the Alpha jet aircraft are built; although British and Italian firms participate in their production, Messerschmidt receives the lion's share of the value of the orders.

Now a common front of the monopolies of the West European countries, headed by the military-industrial complexes, is being formed. This league is already in a position to offer the NATO allies tanks, missiles, naval frigates, torpedo boats and other modern weapons; and although there are essential contradictions within this union, it acts in a united front against the U.S. monopolies. The meeting of military ministers of Britain, the FRG and France shows this clearly.

FRG SEEKS MORE EQUITABLE REDISTRIBUTION OF MARKETS

LD171217Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Without Great Expectations"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 July--U.S. President J. Carter flies into Bonn this evening. This is his first official visit to the FRG. It will last 2 days. However, just 2 hours are set aside for talks with the head of the West German Government. A considerable part of the visit will be used to inspect the U.S. troops in the FRG. This is regarded here as Washington's desire to emphasize its special positions and...rights in the FRG.

The protocol "nuances" are just the outward expression of the profound internal contradictions characteristic of the relations between the United States and West European countries in general and the FRG in particular. As the strongest country economically, it seeks, together with its other Common Market partners, to put an end to U.S. domination and to secure the redistribution of markets and spheres of influence in the Western world in accordance with the changed correlation of forces. This desire found expression in the plans drawn up at the meeting of the West European Nine to set up a "zone of currency stability," which would make it possible to countervail the U.S. dollar.

Carter is now coming to Bonn with the intention of counterattacking, it is being written here. After his official visit to the FRG the U.S. President will remain in Bonn for a 2-day meeting of the leading countries of the Western world and Japan, and the battles will continue in a wider circle.

In a comment on the visit the Bonn newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER today writes of the "mysterious duplicity of Carter's policy." "This concerns East-West relations above all," the newspaper points out. "The most significant examples are Carter's positions on the question of neutron weapons and, particularly, his treatment of civil rights problems." The U.S. administration's course on both issues, the newspaper points out, "is increasingly hampering the implementation of detente." But precisely this policy is the basis of all the foreign policy successes of the coalition now ruling in the FRG. The policy of detente has enabled the FRG to come out of international isolation.

Many people here still orient themselves toward detente. A group of deputies of the ruling Social Democratic Party has come out in support of the Soviet Union's latest proposals at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and demanded that an immediate start be made on discussing these proposals.

Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has warned against "excessive expectations" with regard to the visit, stating this in an interview the day before Carter's arrival in Bonn.

SCHMIDT SEES NEED FOR MORE TRUST IN EASING TENSIONS

LD180949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 12 July TASS--In an interview for the paper POLITIKA FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt noted that the policy of easing tension can only succeed if there is an atmosphere of trust. Otherwise a step backward will have been taken. Stressing the importance of relaxing tension, Schmidt noted that in the present nuclear age there is no reasonable alternative to detente.

The FRG chancellor expressed the hope that the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation will be successful. This applies also, Schmidt stated, to the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. There has been a degree of progress after several stagnant years at the Vienna talks. Together with our allies we are currently examining the recent proposals by the Warsaw Pact states. These proposals represent a substantial basis for the attainment of the goal of the Vienna talks, Schmidt stressed.

Concerning relations between the FRG and GDR Schmidt expressed the view that the settlement of relations between them has been and still is an essential element in the easing of tension in Europe.

HAIG'S PUSH FOR PRC TIES PROMPT AMAZEMENT AT NATO MEETING

LD171343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Yasnev dispatch: "No Applause Was Forthcoming"]

[Text] Brussels, 11 July--When addressing an audience of 400 top industrialists at a colloquium about NATO's future, U.S. General Haig, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, demanded that the Western countries "forget the old myths" regarding the PRC and develop closer links with Peking.

It is easy to guess the motives to which Haig ascribed NATO's growing interest in friendship with China. The Peking leadership's open betrayal pf the interests of peace, of socialism and of the national liberation movement, and its alinement with the most aggressive forces of international imperialism accord fully with NATO's military-political strategy.

The Belgian newspaper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE, which is close to NATO, recently published a series of articles about China's military potential. It ecstatically listed how many ground divisions, combat aircraft and missiles China could put into the field in the event of a war against the Soviet Union. These figures also played the major role in transforming Haig from a one-time fierce opponent of China into an active ally of the PRC.

Of course, in Peking the pleadings of the U.S. NATO general are being assessed at their true worth, as always. However, here in Europe people are aware what a slippery and dangerous path Haig is selecting. During the Brussels colloquium the Peking passages in the general's speech generated amazement rather than applause.

CUNHAL CONDEMNS RIGHTIST EFFORTS TO PROVOKE CRISIS

LD180913Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 11 July (TASS)--Tens of thousands of Portuguese participated in a Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] festival in the northern city of Braga.

Addressing the closing rally, A. Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, stressed that "this festival is a new confirmation of the strengthening of the democratic regime, a fresh demonstration of the population's devotion to the ideals of the 25th April 1974 revolution." However, he went on, it must not be forgotten that there are areas in which democratic rights and freedoms are still being violated and where terrorist gangs serving fascism and reaction are still committing crimes. Cunhal sharply condemned the indulgence shown by the authorities toward the criminals responsible for bombings, arson, assaults and attacks on progressive figures. He branded as intolerable the decisions by the legal authorities to release agents of the former Salazarist secret police, the International and State Defense Police [PIDE].

Analyzing the Portuguese domestic political situation, the secretary general condemned attempts by rightwing forces to bring about a political crisis and effect the creation of a reactionary government on the basis of a coalition comprising social democrats, centrists and some socialists who have left the socialist party.

"The unity of all democrats, regardless of party allegiance, is essential to rebuff reaction and defend rights and freedoms, the constitution and the democratic regime," Cunhal stressed.

LARGE-SCALE IMPERIALIST OFFENSIVE IN ARAB EAST REPORTED

LD171505Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 17, TASS--Imperialism has launched in recent years a large-scale offensive in the Arab east striving to stifle the liberation movement and consolidate the undivided sway of its monopolies over the region's oil riches. A statement to this effect by representatives of the national liberation movements of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf was published in the AL-HURRIYAH weekly. The banks of Western powers receiving enormous profits have rushed into the petroleum producing countries, says the statement. Imperialism has established military basis in Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

At the same time, the imperialists, particularly of the United States, have sent to these countries thousands of their advisers, who established their control over the armed forces of these countries. It is within the framework of this offensive that preparations are currently under way to create the notorious "security blocs" in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, which are designed to deal a blow at liberation movements, and in particular, to unleash aggressive actions against the progressive regime of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The USA openly declared that several divisions were formed ready any time to occupy the area of the Persian Gulf, should the situation there get out of control of their agents.

The reactionary regimes, the statement goes on to say, are an obedient tool of imperialism for carrying through its aggressive plans.

Saudi reaction has placed all the wealth of the people at the service of imperialism. While asking for the supply of modern weapons from their American bosses, it openly declares that it needs them to suppress national democratic movements and for struggle against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Saudi Arabia is impudently meddling in the internal affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic. While disregarding the disastrous situation of its own people, it spends fabulous sums for the support of the rotten-to-the-core dictatorial regimes in Africa.

The authors of the statement demanded the dismantling of foreign military bases in the region, withdrawal of foreign troops and military advisors from it and improvement of the living standards of the peoples. They also called upon all the anti-imperialist, progressive and peaceable forces to rise in defence of the struggle by the mass of the people for its rights, to come out against the creation of aggressive blocs in the region.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY APPOINTS NEW YEMEN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT

LD171545Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 17, TASS--The constituent People's Assembly has elected 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the presidency of the Yemen Arab Republic. He has also been appointed commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Salih was member of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic and held the post of chief of the General Staff of the armed forces of the country.

AS-SADAT ACCUSED OF 'CAPITULATION ON ALL FRONTS'

LD172256Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

["A Separate Deal Being Prepared"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--On the eve of the talks in Britain between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel, Cairo has taken a further step along the path of betrayal of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine under pressure from Tel Aviv and Washington. The Egyptian journal OCTOBER reports that in the plan put forward recently for examination by the Israeli Government, As-Sadat agreed to wholly exclude the PLO from any process in the search for peace in the Middle East. Official Cairo has thus unilaterally ruled out the decisions taken at the conferences of heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Rabat and Algiers concerning the acknowledgement of the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Jerusalem POST published the essence of As-Sadat's proposals which were presented the other day to Israeli Defense Minister Weizmann, and which are tantamount to Cairo's capitulation on all fronts. Within the framework of a "peaceful settlement" the Egyptian president guarantees Israel its "military presence" on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Israel will keep the militarized settlements it has set up in this region.

Trading with territory which does not belong to him, As-Sadat has agreed to the alteration of the 1967 borders, which means territorial concessions to Tel Aviv at the expense of the interests of the Palestinians. The same provisions extend to the Gaza Strip. In a veiled form, As-Sadat has given his agreement to the preservation of the Israeli Armed Forces' bases in Sinai.

Cairo's new concessions look like a real step on the path toward the Egyptian president's sliding further into the mud of capitulation. The 30 pieces of silver As-Sadat will receive for his betrayal is already known--his adviser, At-Tuhami, reported that Dayan told him "you can receive all of Sinai; it's yours."

Israel is nevertheless in no hurry to make a separate peace with Egypt even on conditions so degrading for the Arabs. Israel demands new concessions.

As-Sadat himself now admits that his initiative has reached a dead end. In spite of this, he still clings to the policy of separate negotiations. He is being encouraged in this in every possible way by the United States and Israel, who are trying to get the other Arab countries to change to a capitulation policy too.

Recently in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv there has been talk again about the possibility of calling a Geneva conference on the Middle East. However, to judge by statements from officials, not one of the three thinks of this conference in the form it was proposed at first--as a forum for achieving an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East crisis. Declaring the need to renew the Geneva conference, Washington and its like-minded allies think of it only as an appropriate forum for confirming separate deals.

At the same time as preparations for a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel to be achieved under the patronage of the United States, a political game is going on. There are rumors that the United States intends to remove Begin as head of the Israeli Government.

As-Sadat is showing in all possible ways that Cairo is gambling on a leader such as Peres, leader of the Israeli opposition, with whom the Egyptian president has already established contact. With no possibility for getting any concessions at all out of Tel Aviv, the Egyptian president would like to put over the replacement of Begin as Israeli prime minister--not without the help of the Americans, of course--by some other figure as his "personal victory." In all, this camouflage is intended to draw public attention away from the capitulatory character--for the Arabs--of the separate deal which is being prepared.

COINCIDENCE OF EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI MIDEAST POSITIONS SEEN

LD171701Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Conspiracy Continues"]

[Text] Beirut--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has told political students in Beirut that for many years it has been the unchanged objective of the United States and Israel to exclude Egypt from the struggle against Zionist aggression. Y. 'Arafat recalled that Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the glorious son of the Egyptian people, spoke about this several years ago. The isolation of Egypt from other Arab countries opposing the aggressor is one of the most important features of the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy in the Near East.

Another part of the conspiracy against the Arab peoples is the aspiration of the United States and Israel to split Lebanon into ministates and make them carry out Tel Aviv's wishes. Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian revolution, together with all progressive forces in the Arab world, resolutely oppose the imperialist conspirators.

This statement was made at a time of an activation of U.S.-Israeli diplomacy, which is desperately attempting to save A. as-Sadat's so-called "peace initiative," and when Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is noting with satisfaction a "certain coincidence" in the positions held by Tel Aviv and Cairo in the Near East problem.

Observers in Beirut think these "coinciding elements" have appeared as a result of Cairo's continued conciliatory policy and as a result of the betrayal of the fundamental interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

IN DAMASCUS, WALDHEIM TO DISCUSS UN MIDEAST ROLE

LD172046Y Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, July 17, TASS--General secretary of the United Nations Organization Kurt Waldheim arrived in Damascus today.

Talking to journalists, Kurt Waldheim said that in the course of his visit to Syria he would have negotiations with President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and discuss with them the situation in the Middle East. The U.N. secretary general emphasized that discussed in the course of the visit would also be the role of the United Nations in holding negotiations and preservation of peace in the Middle East.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF LOMONOSOV DELEGATION IN IRAQ

The item entitled "Soviet Delegation Led by Lomonosov Arrives in Baghdad," published on page F 5 of the Middle East & North Africa section of the 14 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with an item in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 July 1978, page 4, revealing the following additional members of the delegation: S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yu. S. Gryadunov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International section; and A.A. Barkovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Iraq.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF IRAQI REVOLUTION LISTED

LD171245Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "Iraq: Years of Change"]

[Excerpts] Exactly 20 years ago an anti-imperialist revolution broke out in Baghdad which swept away the pro-Western monarchy and proclaimed the country a republic.

Among the major achievements of the 14 July revolution is Iraq's withdrawal from the military bloc known as the Baghdad Pact (it was afterwards named CENTO), the removal of foreign military bases and the renunciation of one-sided agreements with Britain and the United States. Implementation of important domestic reforms also began then.

However, there soon was an ebb tide in the revolutionary struggle. Cooperation between Iraq's national forces grew weaker, and war flared up in Kurdistan. Reactionary groupings did not fail to take advantage of this: not without the help of imperialist states, they started to return to power.

A new explosive pressure built up among the people. The initiative was taken by the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th), which came to power 17 July 1968. The people of Iraq continued their advance along the path of anti-imperialism and social transformation. It so happened that I saw Iraq for the first time in the memorable July of 1958, was later a witness of the events of July 1968, and visited the land of the Tigris and Euphrates again quite recently. There is every justification for saying that in these years Iraq has made a great step forward. This is attested both by statistical facts and simply by the external appearance of Iraqi cities, especially Baghdad.

Iraq is one of the leading oil-producing countries of the Near East, and last year the production of "black gold" there totaled approximately 110 million tons. Most of this is exported. Unlike the oil monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula, which invest huge sums in foreign banks and buy shares in foreign firms and companies, Iraq directs the greater part of the money obtained from oil to the development of industry and agriculture and the strengthening of defense.

Iraq's battle for sovereignty over its own oil is a whole chapter in its history, filled with many dramatic episodes. This battle has been won; Iraq has completed nationalization of all foreign companies extracting oil and serving as instruments of imperialist interference in its internal affairs. Iraq was the first major oil producer to take full control of the extracting, refining and sale of this, its main source of natural wealth. Moreover, thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union, promising new oilfields were explored and put into operation in the southern part of the country, in the region of northern Ar-Rumaylah.

The battle for oil is not the only one the people of Iraq have had to fight. Bitter class confrontations, including armed conflict, accompanied the implementation of agrarian transformations and the eradication of the feudal landowning system. The agrarian reform law was adopted soon after the 1958 revolution, but large landowners were so opposed to it that even 10 years later landowners still possessed three-fourths of the area subject to confiscation. Since the adoption of a new, more radical law in 1970 and the mobilization of the public to fulfill it, the progress of agrarian transformation has speeded up. The main emphasis is placed on cooperatives, to which approximately 70 percent of all cultivated land belongs. State farms are also being created.

The resolution of the nationalities question was agonizing, particularly the problem of the Iraqi Kurds, who number, according to unofficial figures, 2 million (the total population of the country is 12 million). In 1974, thanks to the efforts of national forces, a law was adopted on autonomy for Kurds within the framework of a united Iraqi state.

Looking back on the path traveled by Iraq in these years, you can see it has not been smooth. Iraqi patriots came to know the joy of victory and the bitterness of retreat; the new sometimes was born in cruel struggles with the old, and much blood was spilled. However, it is not difficult to conclude that the country's development was most successful in the periods when its national patriotic forces acted cohesively.

The national action charter, which is the joint program of the country's patriotic forces, says with complete justification: "the lengthy experience of the patriotic movement in Iraq has demonstrated the importance of cooperation between patriotic and national progressive forces in achieving victories on the path of liberation, progress and national democratic building." And further: "When the patriotic front is demoralized, the struggle between its participants intensified (this also happened in Iraq--P.D.) and the unity of Arabs and Kurds shaken, then defeat is inevitable."

The charter underlies the activity of the progressive National Patriotic Front, which was created in Iraq in July 1973 and which united the Ba'th Party, the Communist Party of Iraq and patriotic Kurd organizations. The emergence of the front, which has proved its viability and effectiveness in these years, was greeted with great approval by the working people and the broad public of the country. They saw in it a real manifestation of cooperation between the country's progressive forces, cementing national unity and strengthening its anti-imperialist positions.

Of course, it would be incorrect to ignore the difficulties arising in the activity of a front uniting several parties, the more so as in the difficult internal and international atmosphere in the Near East in which Iraq is living the development of events sometimes puts forward unexpected and difficult tasks. Expressing the Communist Party's viewpoint, the Baghdad newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B recently wrote: "If some opinions are unacceptable to allies, the best method in such cases is debate on a democratic basis and the correction of errors by means of friendly criticism and self-criticism aimed at maintaining and strengthening the alliances, as is determined in the charter."

The creation of the progressive National Patriotic Front in Iraq is one of the main gains achieved since the revolutionary events of 1968.

Since these events significant changes have taken place in both domestic and foreign policy, including Iraqi-Soviet relations. Suffice it to say that more than 100 different projects have been or are being constructed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates with the participation of the Soviet Union. A Soviet-Iraqi treaty on friendship and cooperation, which reflected the level reached in our mutual relations and opened up new horizons for them, was concluded in Baghdad in 1972.

The fruitfulness of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation, which is based on the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, has been proved by time. It accords with the mutual interests of our peoples and helps Iraq to build a new life.

REMARKS BY LEBANESE LEADERS, ISRAELI OVERFLIGHTS NOTED

LD1720400Y Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 17, TASS--Relative calm continues in the Lebanese capital where the clashes between the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces and the right-wing Christian armed detachments have nearly completely ceased. The decision by President Sarkis not to resign after all has been met with approval by an overwhelming majority of the country's politicians and public figures. Local observers believe that this step will help to normalise the situation in Lebanon. Yesterday's meeting of President Sarkis with the commander of the inter-Arab forces Lieutenant-Colonel S. al-Hatib and representatives of the "Lebanese front" is regarded here as a good omen. A decision was taken at the talks to expand the powers of internal security forces in the eastern part of Beirut and hand over additional positions to them, earlier occupied by the inter-Arab troops.

Local observers do not rule out, however, that the present calm may be only a calm before a new storm, since it is maintained only because of the restraint of the inter-Arab forces, which refrain from replying to the provocations of the conservative right-wing Christian formations.

Noteworthy in this connection is a recent statement by withdrawal of "Syrian troops" from Lebanon. A statement by the leader of the united command of the right-wing forces P. al-Jumayyil was met with condemnation here. He stated that he will under no circumstances "obey the present central Lebanese authorities" and that "the president will never be able to establish the authority of the state throughout the country's territory."

Meanwhile, right-wing Christian formations in the south of the country seek to sharpen the situation in every possible way. Armed detachments of the so-called "army for the defence of south Lebanon," which collaborates with Israel, have intensified raids on populated areas in recent days. On Sunday, such an attack was levelled against the village of Tayr Harfa in the vicinity of Tyre. Armed thugs broke into the village, destroyed several houses, made arrests, beat up many people. At the same time Israeli aircraft repeatedly violated the airspace of south Lebanon.

ETHIOPIA DETERMINED TO RESIST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD171543Y Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, July 17, TASS--Aggressive acts, which prevent things from returning to normalcy, are being committed, as before, in the Ogaden area, south eastern part of Ethiopia. This has been stated in Rome by head of the Ethiopian information centre Gyrma Nouayi. He emphasized once again Ethiopia's determination to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to take all the necessary measures to do so. Peace in the area of the Horn of Africa can be restored only if all sides finally renunciate territorial claims.

Speaking about the situation in the northern Province of Eritrea, Gyrma Nouayi said that Arab and international reaction, backed by local counter-revolutionary groups, is intensifying war to break off Eritrea. Recently some Arab countries gave an additional assistance of 30 million dollars to these groups, and the United States put 60 military advisers at their disposal. Such interference in that Ethiopian Province, he said, creates a grave threat to universal peace.

WEST'S PLAN TO AID AFRICA NOT PROMPTED BY GENEROSITY

LD172130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1106 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 July--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

A new "Marshal Plan for Africa" has recently appeared in the pages of the bourgeois press. It refers to the fact that the United States and France, the plan's initiators, together with other leading Western powers, intend to set up a fund of a billion dollars to provide "emergency aid" to African countries.

Let it be said at once, however, that this is not being done out of generosity. Just as the notorious "inter-African forces" created on the initiative of the imperialist powers and financed and controlled by NATO pursue the aim of extending the sphere of influence of the aggressive bloc to Africa, the new plan will serve to reinforce the economic dependence of the continent on the EEC. There is even talk in some circles of setting up a "Euro-Africa" or "Atlantic Africa"--a military-economic alliance of the countries of Western Europe with the pro-Western African states, ressembling the "union" of rider and horse.

Problems of "Euro-Africa" were largely the subject of the latest session of the Western European alliance recently ended in Paris at which attempts were made to prove the "special rights" of the former colonial powers to "cooperation" with their erstwhile dominions for the purpose of restoring "spheres of influence" on the continent. "Africa is, to a large extent, part of the Western sphere of influence," the British conservative J. Critchley cynically declared at the session: "If we are going to keep it, the European states must from time to time interfere in its affairs. And they must do so with U.S. support."

The Western press makes no secret of the fact that money from the fund that is being set up will be used to "fight subversive elements." In other words, under the guise of "financial and economic aid" the pro-Western countries will be provided with funds for the suppression of forces opposing the neocolonialist regimes that serve the imperialist monopolies.

The plan is aimed at taking the heart out of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa by no matter what means and, by injecting dollars, not only to preserve but to strengthen the positions there of the imperialist monopolies, directing the development of the African states into a framework of neocolonialist partnership acceptable to the West. If it is realized, the billion dollars being foisted on Africa by the West will bring tens of billions in profits to the monopolies and new hardships to the Africans.

PONOMAREV, ULYANOVSKIY GREET NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION

LD171832Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, together with Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, today met a delegation that has arrived in our country from the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, headed by Nujoma, president of SWAPO.

In the talk that took place Nujoma told of the struggle being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO to liberate the country from South African occupation, and for the genuine independence of their homeland. The SWAPO representatives expressed their gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their unfailing aid and support to the patriots of Namibia. The CPSU representatives expressed solidarity with the national patriotic forces of Namibia.

The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

SWAPO-WEST TALKS END IN 'DRAMATIC VICTORY' FOR NAMIBIA

LD151932Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Talks have ended in Luanda between the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, and the contact group on Namibia consisting of the United States, Britain, France, Federal Germany and Canada. Our commentary is by (Andrey Tushkin):

The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, sees in the outcome of the talks a dramatic victory for the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation. Judging by reports, the plan for a political settlement agreed on at the Luanda talks calls for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the holding of free elections under United Nations observation and control. A United Nations force of 5,000 will be introduced into Namibia. SWAPO insisted on this. SWAPO also demanded that the port of Walvis Bay, now annexed to the Republic of South Africa, should be given to an independent Namibia. This demand, too, was met.

A few years ago Pretoria would not even discuss a troop withdrawal from Namibia or any participation of the South-West Africa People's Organization in the country's future. It was only the armed struggle of the Namibian patriots along with their political and diplomatic efforts that made it possible for the present plan to appear. SWAPO has never objected to a political settlement, but it has always insisted on genuine independence for Namibia and not simply the creation of a neocolonialist regime with South African domination preserved. It has always been Pretoria that has objected to a peace settlement.

At the moment, South Africa appears to have agreed to the plan. But there is reason to believe this is not sincere. Some reports say the South African authorities in Namibia are rushing preparations for elections so as to confront the world community with the accomplished fact of a so-called internal settlement with the Namibian puppets. The army of occupation is getting reinforcements, and there has been a step-up in the terror against SWAPO and its supporters. The situation is very complicated. If the Western powers really want a peace settlement of the Namibian problem, they will have to exert effective pressure on Pretoria. They have the power to do this.

MAURITANIAN SITUATION, LEADER'S REMARKS REPORTED

Foreign Policy Unchanged

LD180919Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Tyurkin dispatch: "On the Events in Mauritania"]

[Text] Dakar, 12 July--It is reported from Nouakchott, the capital of Mauritania, that former President Moktar Ould Daddah has been imprisoned in "Port Coppolani," which is on the Atlantic coast 30 kilometers north of Nouakchott. A curfew has been imposed throughout the country and the borders are "temporarily closed."

Yesterday the new government and state head, Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, received the dean of the diplomatic corps, the Libyan ambassador to Mauritania, to explain the reasons behind the army's seizure of power. According to Salek, the coup will not affect Mauritanian foreign policy because it was carried out for purely domestic reasons.

Plan for Saharan Peace

LD171327Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Tyurkin dispatch: "Military Operations Ended"]

[Text] Dakar, 13 July--In an interview with foreign journalists yesterday Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, the new Mauritanian head of state and government, declared that the coup he headed had been prepared over several months by a group of officers who enjoyed the support of a number of civilians. "The country has reached bankruptcy," he declared. "The former government showed itself incapable of coping with the situation which had taken shape."

Concerning the military operations Mauritanian troops are conducting in conjunction with Moroccan troops against the west Saharan Polisario Front, Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek declared that "together with Morocco we will certainly prepare a plan aimed at starting the process of the transition to peace." According to an AFP report from Algiers, the leadership of the Polisario Front has adopted a decision unilaterally to end military operations on Mauritanian territory in order to demonstrate its good will and reduce tension in this region.

LAMIZANA STILL HEAD OF STATE IN UPPER VOLTA

LD171712Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Accra, July 17, TASS--The Government of the Republic of Upper Volta, a small state in the west of Africa, has been formed. Sangoule Lamizana remains the head of state.

The ministerial portfolios were distributed among representatives of political parties in proportion to their representation in the country's parliament.

The present government was formed after the recent general elections that were held in accordance with President Lamizana's course of transition to civilian rule.

OAU KHARTOUM MEETING SUBJECTED TO INTENSE WESTERN PRESSURE

LD171840Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Our observer Georgiy Tanov examines the situation on the eve of the 15th assembly of the heads of state or governments of the Organization of African Unity in Khartoum. In his opinion the situation is rather complex, as was indicated by the session of the organization's Ministerial Council which preceded the summit. More from Georgiy Tanov:

African problems have probably never before been so acute or affected international events so greatly, and this could not but affect the atmosphere at the meeting of the Ministerial Council. Some of the voices heard in Khartoum were obviously non-African in spirit. As you may remember, some speakers even proposed a revision of the organization's charter. To deny differences in the positions of a number of African countries would be to avoid political realities in Africa, but one should not forget that the Organization of African Unity was not set up to lead its member states to a common political creed. The organization's overriding objective is complete decolonization of the continent and provision of conditions that would exclude altogether the possibility of neocolonialism in Africa. That is why ever since it came into existence 15 years ago the West has tried overtly and covertly to split the organization.

When its Ministerial Council was meeting in Khartoum the West predicted that the organization would split. This failing, the victory of the strategy of compromise was claimed. But compromise can be different as regards their final political objectives. It can be said that despite the complex situation on the continent, neocolonialists have failed to impose on Africa Western ideology and propaganda objectives. For one thing, they have failed to play up the so-called Soviet-Cuban threat and to equate the socialist countries' assistance to the African peoples with Western military and political interference in African affairs. An indication of this is statements by the leaders of major African countries with different political and social systems.

The neocolonialist plan for a pan-African force has in fact suffered a fiasco, too. The formation of such a force was declared as the province of the Organization of African Unity to serve its decolonization purpose. Such tendencies in the organization should not be underestimated, especially in view of the fact that the Khartoum meetings are taking place against the background of unprecedented political, economic, military and propaganda pressure on Africa by the neocolonial powers and organizations. Decisions reached by top-level forums of the Organization of African Unity have many times disproved the forecasts of the imperialist circles and their reactionary allies in the continent. The African public hopes that the same thing will happen at Khartoum, despite the NATO countries' unprecedented coordinated activity.

PRC, JAPAN, U.S. SEEK ASIAN DOMINATION THROUGH ASEAN

LD171041Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Skosyrev article: "Pressure on ASEAN"]

[Text] For the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), June brought signs of intensive political and diplomatic activity. The Jakarta conference of economic ministers was followed in the middle of the month by a conference of ASEAN foreign ministers held in Thailand, which preceded their meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda. The tight work schedule of ASEAN leading organs reflects to some degree the fact that in the 10 years of this group's existence it has started to play a very active role in Southeast Asia.

A certain response has been aroused, in particular, by the idea of transforming that region into a zone of peace and neutrality, an idea that was proposed in the early seventies by ASEAN leaders. After the victory of Indochinese patriots over the U.S. aggressors, the members of ASEAN, including the states which were dragged into the imperialist intervention, demonstrated a realistic and sober understanding of the situation, and responded positively to the appeal of Vietnam and Laos to establish normal relations.

However, the development of peaceful cooperation between countries with differing social systems is in no way incorporated in the plans of imperialist states in Southeast Asia. It is known that Southeast Asia is a source for the capitalist world of such raw materials--in short supply--as oil, rubber, tin, copper, tungsten, copra and timber. Also readily apparent is the strategic significance of this region at the intersection of sea routes leading from Japan and Australia to the Near East, Europe and the United States. That is why even after the failure of the adventure in Vietnam, the United States is ostentatiously stating that it "will not withdraw from Asia." This imperialist policy is supported by the maintenance of U.S. military bases in Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and Pacific islands and by the presence of U.S. 7th Fleet units near the Asian Continent.

During the cold war, Washington cleverly used the SEATO aggressive bloc to combat the liberation movements. Almost 3 years ago, influenced by positive changes in the international climate, Dulles' creation disappeared. Now, the transatlantic strategists are striving to militarize ASEAN, counting on changing it into an instrument of their policy.

Of course, after the defeat in Vietnam, the United States has somewhat changed the emphasis of its approach to Asian problems. The present U.S. Pacific doctrine primarily envisages reliance on allies in military pacts and the use of economic expansion. In this respect, a specific role is assigned to Japan, which ranks second in private investments in ASEAN countries and first in trade among all the capitalist states of ASEAN.

Trying to open the door still wider for its monopolies, Japan announced recently that in the next 3 years it intends to double its economic "assistance" to ASEAN countries. As REUTER reported, this decision was made as a result of talks between Prime Minister T. Fukuda and U.S. President J. Carter, at which the two sides agreed to "coordinate policy in Southeast Asia."

The problems that the "five" are facing are further complicated by the fact that Peking is becoming increasingly active in the struggle to draw Southeast Asia into its sphere of influence. [paragraph continues]

Its short-term aim, as the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI noted, lies in driving a wedge between the countries of that region, hindering the development of neighborly cooperation between the socialist states of Indochina--Vietnam and Laos--and the ASEAN states and using ASEAN to assist its anti-Soviet strategy. These considerations permeate the recent Chinese proposal that ASEAN and the PRC form a united front to confront the "superpowers."

Drawing attention to the fact that ASEAN is increasingly at the center of the Peking leadership's attention, R. Abdulgani, the well-known Indonesian writer and former foreign minister, emphasized that the PRC leaders' positive statements regarding ASEAN may very possibly be part of their far-reaching plans. Abdulgani called for vigilance in matters concerning Peking's foreign policy.

Recent events have also shown that Peking will stop at nothing in this unprincipled game. Surely this is indicated by the fuss they have made about the question of persons of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam. The blackmail campaign unleashed against Vietnam by the Maoists is arousing profound concern in Southeast Asia. This is understandable, for in the region there are about 20 million members of the Huachiao (Overseas Chinese). The PRC leaders, as NCNA stated recently, proceed on the basis of the Maoist principle of "defending the interests of the Huachiao," although nobody is encroaching on these interests. In other words, no Southeast Asian country is protected against direct Chinese interference under the pretext of concern for the "interests of compatriots."

Peking's chauvinist position with respect to Vietnam is a logical continuation of its expansionist course. As is known, as early as 1965 Mao Tse-tung stated: "We absolutely must secure Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore.... Such a region as Southeast Asia is very rich and has many useful minerals...."

They are, of course, aware in Peking that China does not yet possess the necessary military might to carry out these claims. But Mao's successors are already preparing the ground for future seizures. The ceaseless armed actions by pro-Peking elements in Burma, as well as in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, are sufficiently eloquent confirmation of that.

The June conferences of ASEAN leading organs took place, as you can see, against a background of increasing pressure on the group. Prominent politicians in the "five" have already rejected the Peking idea of a united front against the "superpowers." Thus, Indonesian President Suharto recalled that the association was created not for confrontation with other countries but for the development of peaceful cooperation. However, the attempts by the forces of foreign expansion to push ASEAN onto a path of intensive military preparations and confrontation with its neighbors continues.

INDOCHINA

SRV LEADERS THANK BREZHNEV FOR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD140957Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and on our own behalf, we express sincere gratitude to you and, through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the government and the fraternal Soviet people for your cordial congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the formation of the SRV and for powerful support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people and the communists of Vietnam are deeply aware that the victories they have secured in the process of their protracted and difficult revolutionary struggle are closely linked with the support and magnanimous help of the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people and of brothers and friends throughout the world. Steadily following the truth that "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," firmly pursuing the policy of independence, self-reliance and international solidarity, and enjoying the support, sympathies and effective help of the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese people are full of determination to overcome any obstacles, to thwart all the perfidious schemes of imperialism and the forces of international reaction, to successfully build socialism, to reliably defend their motherland--the unshakable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia--and to make a worthy contribution to the struggle of the planet's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, success in fulfilling the important tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and victory in building the material and technical base of communism in the USSR.

May the great friendship, combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two states grow steadily stronger and develop!

[Signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV; Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government.

NHAN DAN ATTACKS PEKING-PHNOM PENH 'CRIMINAL AXIS'

LD172020Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

["NHAN DAN: Incitement by Chinese Ruling Circles"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, July 17, TASS--Assistance by Chinese authorities to the reactionary Phnom Penh grouping of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, which is subjecting the Kampuchean people to brutal repressions and which unleashed an aggression against Vietnam, is obvious and is being condemned throughout the world, writes the paper NHAN DAN editorially. All Kampuchea has been turned into a huge concentration camp. All the rights to man's freedom and happiness have been trampled upon in that country. Millions of people have been expelled from the cities, the population is under constant surveillance. Why does the Kampuchean people have to suffer such calamities? The time has come for us to say openly who is the instigator of these crimes.

In the mid-sixties, the paper writes, Pol Pot visited Peking where he met Chinese leaders. This is how collusion and treachery began. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping became one of the reserve cards in the Chinese leadership's strategy, which has long been dreaming of becoming the hegemony in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people and independent Vietnam have naturally become an obstacle in the path of those who hatched these expansionist plans.

Vietnam's victory created a favourable situation for the other countries of Indochina. It was then that the clique of the traitors of Kampuchea received the order for action to prevent the further development of Vietnam, China began intensively supplying Kampuchea with armaments. Weapons, munitions and money flowed to that country. Chinese military advisers arrived who hastily reinforced Phnom Penh's armed forces, directed repressive operations against the Kampuchean people and armed provocations against Vietnam. The criminal axis Peking-Phnom Penh is no longer a secret to the world public.

The inciters--the Chinese ruling circles, who pursue expansionist plans and hatch hegemonistic designs, have a long record of crimes. We would like to ask the Chinese leaders: whether these antihumane, cruel actions against the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea are not contrary to the aspirations of the Chinese people and the true revolutionaries of that country who have struggled long for the freedom and independence of China and for friendship among the peoples?

The heroic people of Kampuchea, just as the heroic peoples of Vietnam and Laos, waged a sanguineous struggle for independence and socialism and won historical victories not to become the slaves of a clique of traitors and a clique of foreign reactionaries. These peoples possess sufficient courage, heroism and strength to achieve the right to a free life and happiness, for being the masters of their countries, writes the NHAN DAN in conclusion.

RESULTS OF PERUVIAN ELECTION SEES LEFT SUCCESS

LD171111Y Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lima, July 17, TASS--The final results of the June 18 elections for the Constituent Assembly of Peru have been officially announced here.

The left forces have polled a total of over 30 per cent of votes. The Peruvian Communist Party has got 6 seats in the assembly, the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Christian Democratic Party and others will also have their representatives in the assembly.

The left parties have achieved considerable election success despite the fact that reactionary and pro-imperialist circles were actively campaigning against them and tried to bar the Communist Party from the elections. But they failed to achieve their aim. The Communist Party is now represented in the constituent assembly by Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, Alexandro Olivera Vila, Isidoro Gamarra Ramirez, Raul Acosta Salas, Eduardo Castillo Sanchez and Luis Alberto Delgado.

Of the other parties, the greatest number of seats were received by the people's party, APRA, and the Popular Christian Party.

TASS: OPPOSITION LEADER TO BE TRIED IN PARAGUAY

LD161948Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

["Repression in the Offing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Buenos Aires, July 16, TASS--Preparations are underway in Paraguay for a trial of Domingo Laino, a prominent leader of the opposition, deputy chairman of the Liberal Party. He is accused by the authorities of "undermining state security and damaging national interests".

Domingo Laino was arrested in Asuncion early in July immediately after his return from Washington, where at a session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States he laid bare the crimes of the regime of dictator Stroessner. Paraguay's minister of the interior S. Montanaro said downright that Domingo Laino would be severely punished.

The arrest of Domingo Laino has given rise to indignation of the Latin American public. The progressive leaders of countries of the continent demand that repression against him be prevented.

Against this background hypocritically sounded the statements made by official representatives of the United States a few days ago, who expressed "concern" over the impending trial of Domingo Laino. The Paraguayan people, the peoples of Latin America know well that the bloody dictator Stroessner, who came to power in 1954 keeps the reins of government only thanks to all-round aid from the United States and multinational monopolies. For this they have practically been given complete control over the country.

For almost 25 years arbitrary rule and violence have been rife in Paraguay, constitutional guarantees are suspended, civil rights and liberties are flouted. Terror, whole sale arrests, tortures, killings are the methods used against all dissenters. The Paraguayan Army, armed with American weapons, spares neither women nor old men, nor children. Many patriots vanished into thin air in jails.

KIRILENKO TO LEAD KULAKOV FUNERAL COMMISSION

LD171711Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have decreed that a government commission be formed to organize the funeral of Fedor Davidovich Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Central Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The commission is to comprise Comrades Kirilenko, as chairman; Kuznetsov; Zimyanin; Nuriyev; Pavlov; Makeyev and (Riprintsov). It is decreed that Fedor Davidovich Kulakov be buried in Red Square by the Kremlin Wall.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Sign Obituary

LD171854Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--Fedor Kulakov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU CC, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and Hero of Socialist Labour, died suddenly today at the age of 60.

An obituary signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders says:

Death has snatched from our ranks a noted figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Fedor Kulakov was born in 1918 into a peasant family in the village of Fishit, Lgov District, Kursk Region; finished an agricultural technicum and then graduated from an agricultural institute. In 1938-43 he worked as the manager of a state farm department, an agronomist, the manager of a sugar refinery department, the head of the Zametchino District Land Department, Penza region. In 1934 Fedor Kulakov joined the Young Communist League and in 1940 was admitted to party membership.

Since 1943 Fedor Kulakov carried out party and soviet work as the second and first secretary of the District Party Committee, Penza Region, chief of the Agricultural Department of the Regional Committee of the CPSU, chief of the Regional Agricultural Board, chairman of the Regional Executive Committee of Working People's Deputies. Since 1955 he occupied the posts of deputy minister of agriculture, minister of bakery products of the Russian Federation.

From 1960 Fedor Kulakov was first secretary of the Stavropol Territorial Party Committee. In 1964 he was approved as chief of the Agricultural Department of the CPSU CC. In September 1965 he was elected a secretary of the CPSU CC. Since April 1971 he was a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC.

In all the posts to which he was delegated by the Communist Party, Fedor Kulakov with inherent great energy and persistence loyally served his motherland, the great cause of Lenin. As a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, and actively participating in its activities, he acquitted with honour the party's great trust. Preoccupied, at the instructions of the CPSU CC, with the agrarian sector of the Soviet economy, he made a great contribution to the development of socialist agriculture and the industries servicing it, consistently, with profound knowledge, implemented the party policy into life, showed initiative and a creativity in his work in this complicated and important sector.

F.D. Kulakov was distinguished for his lofty party qualities, exactingness and principledness, modesty and caring attitude to people. By his selfless endeavour and fine personal qualities he won the deep respect in the party and among the people.

At the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses Fedor Kulakov was elected to the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of different convocations. For his great services to the CPSU and the Soviet state Fedor Kulakov was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. He was awarded three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labour and many medals of the USSR.

Soviet people will for ever preserve in their hearts the memory of Fedor Kulakov, loyal son of the party, who gave all his life to the great cause of building communism.

Medical Conclusions

LD171729Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17--A medical conclusion published here on the disease and cause of death of Fedor Kulakov, Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC, says that in 1968 he underwent surgery--resection of the stomach. Besides, Fedor Kulakov suffered from coronary atherosclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis and chronic pneumonia.

At night between July 16 and 17 an acute cardiac insufficiency developed, which resulted in a sudden arrest of the heart. The diagnosis was fully confirmed by postmortem examination.

Report on Lying-In-State

LD181100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Great sorrow has been aroused in the hearts of Soviet people by the news of the death of Fedor Davidovich Kulakov, prominent member of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The heart of the party's faithful son, who gave his whole life to the great work of building communism and who made a great contribution to the development of socialist agriculture and associated branches, has stopped beating.

On the facade of the Central House of the Soviet Army hangs a portrait of Fedor Davidovich Kulakov draped in funeral garb. Here, in the Red Banner Hall, on a platform amidst flowers, stands the coffin containing the body of the dead man. Thousands of Muscovites have come today to pay their last respects to Fedor Davidovich. In front of this, on red cushions, lie the awards bestowed on Fedor Davidovich Kulakov for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state: the Hammer and Sickle Gold Star of the Hero of Socialist Labor, three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Labor Red Banner and many USSR medals.

Funeral music is playing. By the coffin lies a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. There are also wreaths from the family of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, from members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretaries. More and more wreaths are being carried into the hall: from the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics; the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets; the Councils of Ministers of the union republics; ministries and departments of the USSR and the RSFSR: the CPSU Moscow Gorkom and the Executive Committee of Mossoviet; the Moscow CPSU Central Committee and Moscow Oblast Soviet; CPSU kraykoms and krayispolkoms; CPSU obkoms and oblispolkoms; public organizations, the relatives and close friends of the deceased.

The first funeral watch is being kept by members of the government Committee for the Organization of Funerals. Making up a guard of honor are Comrades Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Mazurov, Pelshe, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov. After this, leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state go up to the relatives and close friends of Fedor Davidovich Kulakov, expressing their deep condolences.

The stream of Muscovites heading for the Central House of the Soviet Army is never-ending. Factory workers; kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers; party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol officials; Soviet soldiers; scientific and cultural figures; representatives of public organizations; students--all are paying their last respects to Fedor Davidovich Kulakov.

Filing past in somber silence are workers from the kolkhozes of Moscow Oblast. They are some of the people who will have to carry out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum directed at the further development of Soviet agriculture. Fedor Davidovich Kulakov, with his particular energy and determination, loyally served our homeland and the great cause of Lenin. As a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, he took an active part in its work and honorably justified the great trust bestowed upon him by the party, managing the agrarian sector of the Soviet economy on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union have come to pay their last respects to the dead man. Along with the Soviet people, showing their deep respect for the prominent party and state official, are representatives of a number of communist and workers parties and delegations from the fraternal countries of the socialist community and other states.

NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE MARKS RSDLP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

LD121652Y Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["75th Anniversary of Second RSDLP Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--"Just as yesterday, our party remains today loyal to the principles proclaimed at its second congress, the principles of creative Marxism," writes Vadim Zagladin in an article carried by the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA], devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party.

Bourgeois investigators of our history, writes the author, frequently ask themselves where lies the strength of the Bolsheviks? What is the source of their invincibility? Many answers can be offered to these questions. But if one takes what seems to us the main and basic reason, then it is loyalty to principles and ideals.

The principles and ideals we refer to were introduced by Lenin into the programme and rules of our party, adopted by the second congress.

"The Second Congress of the RSDLP raised aloft the banner of our party's unshakable loyalty to the ideals of Marxism, the ideals of revolution and socialism. And no one will ever be able to reproach our party of violating that loyalty, of deviating even by an iota from the revolutionary principles of the great teaching of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin."

"True, we are frequently rebuked for dogmatism, rebuked precisely because we are so unswervingly loyal to our ideology and precisely when we speak of that loyalty," Vadim Zagladin goes on.

Leninists were called dogmatists already at the beginning of this century, called by those who not simply betrayed Marxism, but betrayed the cause of the working class, gave up the struggle for socialism and even proclaimed that goal unworthy of attention. Leninists were called dogmatists by those who perpetrated the greatest treachery by joining imperialism for waging a world war, followed by wars against socialism and anti-colonial movements.

Yet some "revolutionaries" of the type of Jean Ellenstein in France, already known to our readers, who seek (but of course) to "renovate and improve" Marxism, are again donning the dirty robes of the opportunists of the early 20th century; yet all the while they are shouting again about the "dogmatism" of Soviet communists...

"The heirs of those who were against Lenin at the Second Party Congress--those are the real dogmatists. For it is they who thoughtlessly repeat the elements of opportunism of the late 19th century," notes the author. Everything "new" in their vocabulary is elementary Bernsteinianism, tattered sophisms to cover up their slipping down to class collaboration. And it is not fortuitous that Ellenstein and his ilk, while calling themselves communists, already openly attack their own parties.

And in the course of today's class battles, now here, now there, the question is asked: Is there a party that is ready to resolutely, principledly and consistently uphold the worker's cause, to build and protect socialism? And is there a party prepared to stand firm whatever the trials, a party that is unafraid of any zig-zags in the revolutionary destiny, and fully resolved to fight for communism till complete victory?

And today we Soviet communists reply to those questions just as Vladimir Lenin answered a similar question in June of 1917:

There is such a party! It is the party created by the Second Congress of the RSDLP, it is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

STEPANOV APPOINTED NEW GRUZINFORM DIRECTOR

LD171559Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] GRUZINFORM--The Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade T.G. Stepanov director of the State News Agency (GRUZINFORM) under the Georgian Council of Ministers, releasing Comrade V.I. Chiaureli from this post in connection with his retirement.

KAZAKH GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY MINISTER

LD141413Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Text] KAZTAG--The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Khalel Zhagparovich Uzbekgaliyev Kazakh SSR deputy minister of geology.

FORMER PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT YERMAKOV DIES

LD171557 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 July 1978 publishes on page 6 a 250-word unattributed obituary of NOVOSTI political commentator Vladimir Alekseyevich Yermakov, who has died in his 55th year after a serious illness. He had been PRAVDA'S own correspondent in Italy and Portugal.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM EXAMINES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD171214Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture today examined the progress of harvesting in the country. This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes must harvest grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, from 126 million hectares. Specialists believe that the crops are in good and satisfactory condition almost everywhere, except for certain regions of Eastern Siberia.

The northern frontier of harvesting has reached as far as Volgogradskaya Oblast and the south of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The harvesting rate is being held up by rainy weather and the late ripening of grain. Operational statistics indicate that swatches have been threshed so far on roughly 3 million hectares.

The load of harvesting equipment is once again high this year--171 hectares per combine. Thus, highly organized work is necessary. The collegium noted that the main method has been to operate harvesting and transportation detachments and teams. However, too large detachments are being organized in certain areas. In Zaporozhskaya Oblast, for example, individual teams include more than 60 combines. This makes it difficult to control them.

In the country, on the whole, 87 percent of grain harvesting combines are ready. Overhaul is proceeding faster than last year. Nevertheless, about 90,000 machines still cannot go out into the fields. Preparation of machinery is particularly low in the Volga-Vyatka, Urals and East Siberian regions. Additional spare parts have been allocated to these regions to speed up preparation of combines. Experienced combine operators from the Ukraine, Moldavia and other union republics are being sent to Kazakhstan. The collegium noted that it was essential to speed up the preparation of drying and weighing sections at grain reception points.

Lines of trucks have already formed at many elevators in the Ukraine although the harvest has only just begun. This is because the reception of grain is being held up during weighing.

The collegium outlined measures to eliminate the shortcomings that had been pointed out.

GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD171506Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee today discussed the results of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the communists and all the working people of the republic stemming from the plenum's decisions and the speech made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the further development of Soviet agriculture. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, delivered a report at the plenum.

The rapporteur and other speaker noted that the Georgian SSR was another obvious example of the immense and positive changes in this vitally important branch of the economy since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The CPSU Central Committee decisions on Tbilisi Gorkom and the Georgian party organization were playing an important role in the life of the republic and the development of its economy.

The average annual volume of capital investment in Georgian agriculture during the 10th 5-Year Plan has more than tripled compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The 10th 5-Year Plan target for picking and processing of tea leaf was exceeded last year.

However, as was noted at the plenum, the level of agricultural production in the republic still does not meet current requirements, in spite of positive advances. The participants in the plenum concentrated most of their attention on improving the use of reserves and eliminating the existing shortcomings.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON SAKHALIN AGRICULTURE

LD141128Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures for the further development of agriculture in Sakhalinskaya Oblast in 1979-85. It is envisaged in particular to more than double the sown area there. The output of the basic types of land and of livestock-raising will increase by 2-2.5 times. New sovkhozes, livestock-raising complexes, poultry factory farms and hothouse combines will be built on Iturup, Paramushir and other of the Kurile Islands. There will be an increase in the number of tractors and machines, and the power-labor ratio will be raised for agricultural production.

This year it is intended to set up a branch of the Far Eastern Agricultural Research Institute on Sakhalin.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET GRAIN STRAINS--Ukrainian scientists have created two new strains of winter wheat: Kherson-153 and Belotserkovskaya-177. They give high yields, are frost-resistant and resistant to flattening. They have been recommended for sowing in the southern Ukraine and Transcaucasus. Introduction of new strains in the Ukraine over the past 15 years has almost doubled yields. The latest change in strains will eventually enable yields of 35-40 quintals per hectare to become the norm for the republic. Other good strains in use in the USSR are (Erefrospela)-80, a wheat for nonirrigated sectors giving up to 45 quintals per hectare. The new barley strains, (Zavet-3) and (Zimranniy), have done well in tests. A new rye strain, (Yakhta Severnaya), has been developed for northern areas. The Krasnodarskiy corn strain gives yields of over 100 quintals per hectare. The Dnepropetrovskiy, Voronezhskiy and other strains are almost as good in yield and ripen very quickly. There are 36 new grain strains currently in use on Soviet fields. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD]

TASS: POSSIBILITY OF MORE U.S.-USSR JOINT SPACE FLIGHTS

LD181035Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The possibility of joint experimental flights by the Soviet Salyut-type orbital station and the U.S. "shuttle" spacecraft is being studied, Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov told a TASS correspondent. He noted that to implement this project, the experience of creating joint approach and docking facilities worked out in the Apollo-Soyuz test project and tested during the joint Soviet-U.S. flight of the spacecraft Apollo and Soyuz in July 1975, would obviously be used.

Valeriy Kubasov, a participant in the Soyuz-Apollo program, was giving an interview to the TASS correspondent in connection with the third anniversary of this experiment. On 15 July 1975 the Soviet spacecraft Soyuz was launched, and after it the Apollo.

The cosmonaut recalled that last May a new agreement between the USSR and United States on cooperation in space research for peaceful ends came into force.

Millions of Americans, like all the citizens of the USSR, saw in the Soyuz-Apollo program a display of goodwill by the two states and the beginning of great cooperation between nations in space, Valeriy Kubasov said.

SALYUT-6 CREW COMPLETES TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT

LD171334Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

A month has passed since Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov started work on board the Soviet space complex. The first technological experiment was today concluded in the Kristall equipment, which was delivered to Salyut-6 station in the transport spaceship Progress-2. The aim of the experiment is to obtain a semiconductor material. Yesterday, the cosmonauts assembled and prepared the equipment for operation. All work for ensuring optimum conditions was done automatically. It was for the first time in the conditions of weightlessness that a monocrystal was formed through the movement of a capsule in an electrical heating chamber.

Now there are two functioning technological installations on board the orbital complex. Splav ("alloy") is in the air lock, Kristall is in the transfer tunnel of the station.

The cosmonauts are busy today doing repair work, recharging photographic equipment for forthcoming experiments. A new technological experiment in the "alloy" plant is planned for the latter half of the day today.

According to medical control data and reports of the crew, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are in good health and feel well. The flight commander's pulse rate is 65, the flight engineer's--60 a minute. Arterial pressure is respectively 120 by 65 and 130 by 60 millimetres of the mercury column.

The programme of research work in the near-earth orbit is being successfully carried out.

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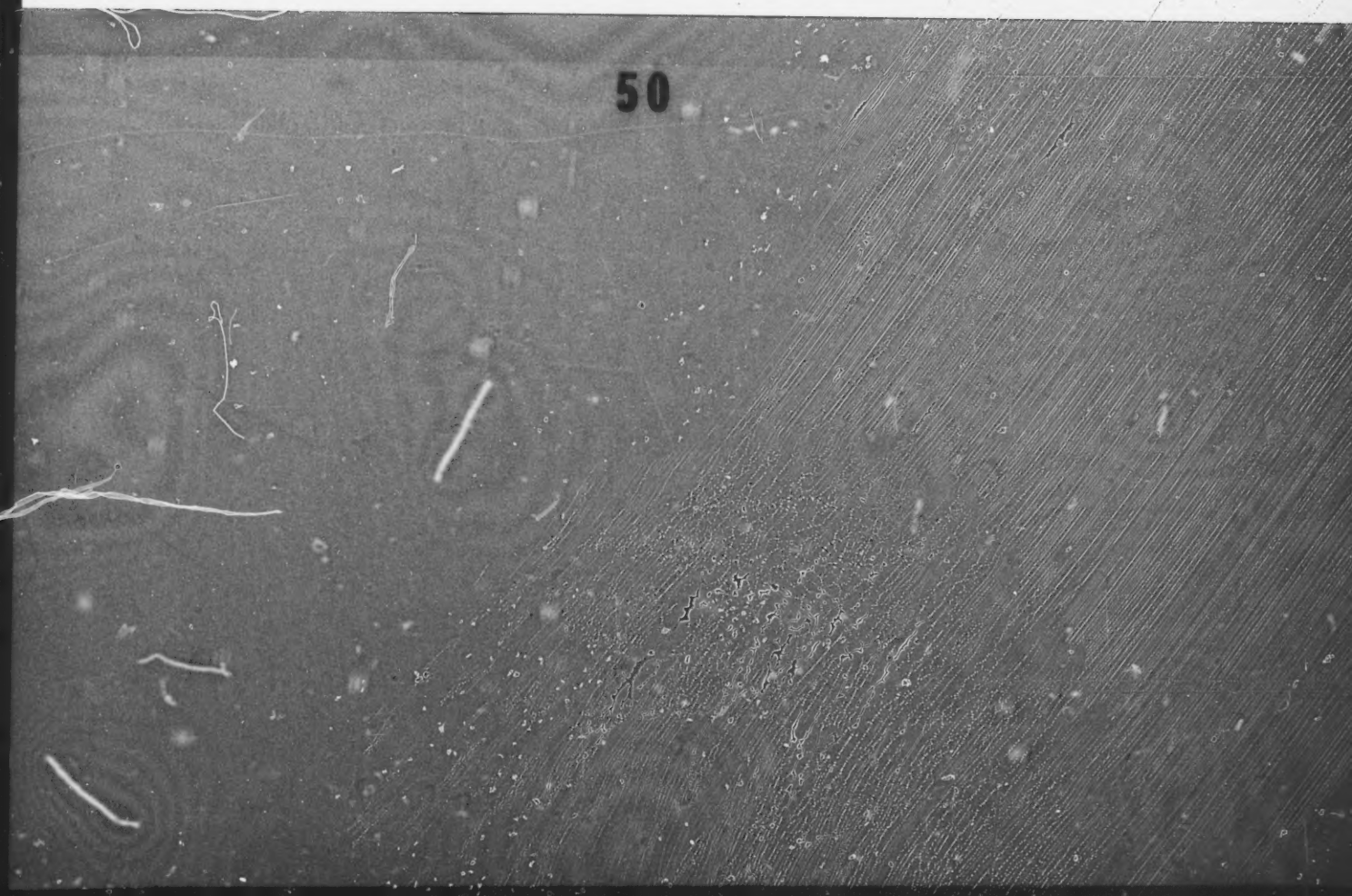
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